FBIS DAILY REPORT

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EARLY EXERCISES FOCUS ON HELICOPTER TRAINING

LD052305 Prague Television in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Today we visited with our cameras members of the socialist armies participating in the allied exercise "Shield-84". We see daily that they are very well prepared for the fulfillment of the tasks in the coming exercise. They are very well looked after in the field camps. Leisure time is devoted to a rich cultural program and friendly meetings. National defense minister Army General Martin Dzur saw this for himself. He was particularly welcomed by the soldiers of the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army. At an informal discussion with officers and soldiers of the participating armies they exchanged first-hand experience and findings from the training, material supplies, and field way of life of the troops. The participants in the exercise assured Army General Martin Dzur that they will fulfill the coming tasks of the allied exercise "Shield-84" as well as they can.

MI-24 exercise helicopters, which Czechoslovak pilots also call "Hornets" have already been transferred to the areas where they are to support the ground troops in the coming exercise battles. Exceptional importance is attached to the role of mechanics, who include soldiers of basic military service. The helicopters must be very well prepared to destroy targets on the orders of ground commanders even at speeds around 300 km per hour. So far they have carried out reconnaissance flights in the area.

While the preparations in the exercise areas continue, a number of cordial meetings between the participants and our working people are taking place. For example the soldiers were the guests of the Melnik power station, which is cooperating closely with a similar enterprise at Hagenwerderin in the GDR.

Intensive Planning Continues

LD061023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] In terms of tactical, firepower, and technical training, operations of the units of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces have gone into top gear in the individual areas of the allied exercise "Shield-84." All soldiers and officers are trying to prepare themselves as responsibly as possible for the joint tasks they will have to carry out next week. Staffs and commanders of units are intensively engaged in planning activities.

Representatives of the individual armies paid visits today to our working people and youth, including stops at the heavy engineering works in Melnik and ceramics works in Horni Briza.

U.S. ENVOY GOODBY CONSULTS ON DISARMAMENT

LD052122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin received Ambassador James Goodby, head of the U.S. delegation at the Stockholm Conference, for a talk today. Ambassador Goodby was in Berlin for consultations with Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch, chief of a Main Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which focused on matters connected with the Stockholm Conference.

The GDR side stressed the firm conviction that the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament, as an important result of the Madrid meeting, offers a real chance to make a contribution to reducing military confrontation in Europe. To make use of this opportunity, however, it is necessary for all participating states to be guided by the honest desire to reduce confrontation and to make interstate relations predictable again.

It was pointed out that the Stockholm Conference cannot be separated from the negative political and military changes that have come about with the start of missile deployment. It is nevertheless necessary and possible to achieve a change for the better. During the opening phase of the conference the GDR foreign minister submitted wide-ranging and important proposals for political and military confidence-building. Recent developments have again underscored the topicality and significance of such measures as renunciating the first use of nuclear weapons, signing a treaty on renunciation of force and creating nuclear-free zones.

This afternoon there was a roundtable discussion chaired by Professor Max Schmidt, director of the Institute for International Politics and Economics, attended by James Goodby and GDR experts.

ATHENS DAILY CITES REPORTS OF HOXHA'S DEATH

NC061057 Athens I VRADYNI in Greek 5 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] According to reports reaching the city of Ioannina, Albanian leader Enver Hoxha has died. As is to be expected, the report could not be confirmed. Enver Hoxha, who is 78 [as published] today, has been the leader of the Albanian communist party, in his capacity as head of state, since November 1941.

No Confirmation From Albania

NC061310 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Athens, Sept 6 (AFP) -- Albania's long-time Stalinist leader Enver Hoxha, reported dead by a Greek newspaper yesterday, was "at the least seriously ill", a political opponent said today. Mr Hoxha, who is 76 [as received], has ruled communist Albania with an iron hand since 1945. He has always been hostile to the West, and quarrelled with one-time allies, the Soviet Union and China, making Albania one of the most politically isolated countries in the world.

Albanians in Greece's north-west border town of Ioannina told yesterday's edition of the Athens rightwing daily newspaper I VRADYNI that relatives in Albanian reported that Mr Hoxha had made no recent speechs and there had been no photographs of him. They concluded that he was dead.

Ionnis Tsamberis, secretary general of the anti-Tirana "North Epirus League" questioned about Mr Hoxha said: "At the least he has been seriously ill for some time." An Albanian political refugee who preferred to remain anonymous as his family is still in Albania said he had news which left no doubt that: "The Stalinist dictator is dead."

The Albanian Embassy here does not answer calls, and appears to be closed. Until now, all reports of Mr Hoxha's death have always been denied by Tirana.

SFRY'S BILIC CITED ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU051427 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 5 Sep 84

["Yugoslavia Is Threatened by Social Turbulences -- Admissions of the Member of the Presidency of the CC of the LCY, J. Bibic" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 5 (ATA) -- An interview granted to the Zagreb magazine DANAS on August 8, 1984, Jure Bilic, member of the Presidency of the CC of the LCY, points out of the continuous sharpening of the economic, political and social crisis that has gripped Yugoslavia, the increased indignation and revolt of the working class and the other working masses. Proceeding from these, he warns for the possibility of social crisis and turbulences in the country and calls for changes in all the fields to avoid the evil. His interview is published under the title "We Are at the Crossroads. Having in mind the quarrels and conflicts characterising the inner life in the LCY and the debates about the "unity" going on across the country on the basis of the draft-conclusions of the latest plenum of the CC of the LCY, Jure Bilic says: "All the hitherto discussions in the party show that it is not in line with the interests of the class, in whose name it speaks. Here, he continues, there are many conflicts... opposite interests in the society exist even for very concrete things, for some measures of our economic policy such as for instance, the program of development, the policy of interest rate or the exchange rate of dinar, the law on foreign currency, etc. Different stands are adopted on these questions, conditioned from different positions." In reply to the question why does the burden of economic stabilization weigh down more upon the working class, Jure Bilic says: "Until now equality has not existed in our society. The principle each according to work, according to his merits, is not applied, therefore great social differences have been created as a result of various speculations, bribes and corruption."

Comparing the situation with 1971, when Yugoslavia was heavily disturbed by the demonstrations of the workers and students against their difficult economic situation, Jure Bilic says: "We should by all means, know the limit of tolerance. When it thinks that it cannot endure anymore the position it is in, the working class exerts pressure through strikes or other ways to improve its conditions. The further aggravation of the situation of those that are in more difficult conditions, may confront us with social crisis and moreover in social disturbances."

The perspectives of "self-administering" Yugoslavia, according to Jure Bilic, are very gloomy. He forewarns for "the destruction of the country" if urgent measures are not adopted and if fundamental changes are not made. "First of all, he underlines, social relations in Yugoslavia should be changed, and not only the people...we should not think only that we need good people so that everything goes on well. We have also had great historic personalities and the work has not gone on properly. I think I do not exaggerate and dramatize things if I say that with our policy we are at crossroads, beginning with the most practical things up to the most [word indistinct] ones...if we do not understand that we should change many things, from the relations in production up to the mode of living and thinking, then we are going to pay a very high price..."

IRANIAN RADIO-TELEVISION DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU051231 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the Voice and Vision Commission [radio and television] of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by its director general, Mohammad Hashem Rafsanjani arrived today in our country at the invitation of the general department of Albanian Radio-Television.

The delegation was received at the airport by Marash Hajati, director general of Albanian Radio-Television, and Zeqi Agolli, director of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SOVIET MISSILE DEPLOYMENT 'LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE'

AU041435 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Sep 84 p 4

[From Ivan Vladkov's Weekly International Review: "Well-Founded Reciprocal Measures"]

[Excerpt] On Sunday the world press published a USSR Defense Ministry announcement about the successful testing of long-range, land-based cruise missiles in the Soviet Union. It is known that this step was adopted because of U.S. aspirations to disrupt the existing balance of forces and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Concerned about world peace, the Soviet Union has on several occasions proposed to stop the arms race, to restrict the development and commissioning of new weapons systems, and to try to achieve an agreement on the banning of long-range cruise missiles. In submitting these constructive proposals, the Soviet side pointed out that the country's economic, scientific, and technological possibilities enable it to reciprocate any American provocation in this sector. This has been explained on several occasions by the most highly responsible, high-ranking Soviet party, state, and military leaders.

Because of the militarist policy conducted by Washington's ruling circles, which as of December 1983 adopted the deployment of land-based cruise missiles on the territories of some West European countries, the Soviet Union's reciprocal measures followed as a logical consequence.

The world's press has commented widely on the USSR Defense Ministry announcement and justly pointed out that this is a forced, reciprocal measure on the part of the Soviet Union, aimed at keeping up the military balance between the USSR and the United States, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, for example, pointed out that the forced countermeasures are aimed at preventing the milieary superiority of the United States over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. In seriously evaluating the announcement, the AP news agency warns that if the U.S. Administration continues to strive for military superiority, the Soviet Union will also be forced in the future to adopt such reciprocal measures, so as to prevent a disruption in the balance of forces.

News agencies worldwide are at the same time drawing attention to the readiness of the Soviet Union to do everything within its power to reduce armaments. The French daily HUMANITE states as follows: "As pointed out in the announcement of the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Soviet Union will do everything necessary in order to achieve a reduction and limitation of armaments." The REUTER news agency calls attention to th same fact.

Official Washington tried to underrate the importance of the USSR Defense Ministry announcement by declaring that this fact has been known for a long time, and once more launched demagogic appeals for negotiations. However, exactly what kind of negotiations are meant was made clear by Vice President George Bush personally, who stated as follows in a debate with Democrats on the question of defense: "The Reagan administration insists that the United States should conduct negotiations from a position of strength. In my opinion it is a question of common sense to finance the production of precisely those systems of weapons which other people wish to eliminate." This revelation speaks for itself and unmasks the propaganda noise about some sort of U.S. readiness for negotiations. As to the character of a future dialogue, the stand of the Soviet Union is well known: Negotiations can and must be conducted on the basis of strict observation the principles of equality and mutual security. Any other efforts are doomed to failure and will also be irrevocably followed by well-justified reciprocal measures in the future.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEETING DISCUSSIONS OPEN

AU050911 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Varna, September 5 (BTA) -- The principal issue of our times -- how to preserve peace on our planet, is in the centre of attention at the "Peace - Indispensable Condition for the Social Progress of the Peoples" meeting-dialogue which started here today. Representatives of 76 agrarian and other democratic parties and organizations, parties of the centre, left wing radical and liberal parties from 45 countries in Europe, the United States, Asia, Africa, Latin America as well as representatives of four international organizations are taking part in it.

In his opening speech Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (BZNS) and first vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria pointed out that the situation in the world continues to be aggravated for which the imperialist circles are to blame. This threatens mankind with a global nuclear war. Mr. Tanchev dwelled on the constant efforts of the imperialist forces through embargoes, economic sanctions, limitations and blockades to impose the course of confrontation in East-West relations.

"I think that I will express a common opinion by saying that our parties and organizations resolutely reject the course towards confrontation. This policy pushes mankind towards the abyss of economic and finance ruin, towards ecological destruction, towards social and moral calamities and finally towards a nuclear catastrophe. We resolutely condemn this policy and regard it as extremely dangerous. It is totally alien to the principles and aims of our organizations and parties, to the interests of our peoples," Mr. Petur Tanchev pointed out. He expressed the opinion that the only alternative to the labirynth of internatinal tensions is parity and detente.

Dwelling on the situtation in the Balkans, Mr. Petur Tanchev stressed that Mr. Todor Zhivkov's proposal for taking concrete steps towards turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone has found a wide response among the governments of most Balkan countries. The Bulgarian political and state functioneer pointed to the fact that such a regional measure could serve as an example and could contribute to a more distant aim — freeing Europe and the whole world from nuclear weapons.

Zhivkov Greetings

AU051435 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Varna, September 5 (BTA) -- Now, more than ever, the issue of safeguarding peace is facing the political parties and the social movements, all progressive forces, emphasizes Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, in his greetings address to the international meeting "Peace -- Indispensable Condition for the Social Progress of the Peoples" which began here today.

Highly assessing the urgency of theforum which is attended, at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, by outstanding representatives of peasant and other kindred parties, organizations and movements of all continents, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasizes: "The peaceful future of the planet is an indispensable condition not only for the existence of man but also for the economic, social, political and cultural progress of all peoples."

We, the message reads in part, fully share the alarm that the arms race triggered by the United States and its NATO allies, engrosses colossal material, human and intellectual resources. For this very reason the economic difficulties being experienced by many countries, are increasing further. The imperialistic policy doom a large part of the population to famine and diseases, deprives hundreds of millions of people of elementary medical aid and education. The forces of imperialism and reaction are trying to curb the social progress, to suffocate the struggle of peoples for freedom, independence and human rights.

"We are led by the understanding that in today's world, in the presence of mass annihilation weapons, the relations between states of different social systems face no alternative to peaceful coexistence", Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed, noting the efforts being made by Bulgaria permanently, together with the other member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA, to overcome tension in international relations, for restoring detente in these relations. The Bulgarian top leader emphasizes: "The peoples' vital interests demand an honest dialogue and teaching [as received] agreements by respecting the principle of equality and equal secutity."

Stress is laid in the greetings address also on the great importance being attached by Bulgaria to consolidating the goodneighbourly relations between the Balkan countries and peoples, to turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapon.

It is our firm conviction that the warmongers' plans can be frustrated, stresses Mr Todor Zhivkov. He grounds this optimism with the mighty anti-war movements being launched, with the wide peace front being built. "The strength of this front is crucial because it includes the countries of the socialist community, the movements of all democratic strata and organisations, the Non-aligned Movement, the national liberation movements, the popular masses and the sober-minded politicians, statesmen and public figures in the capitalist countries," Mr Todor Zhivkov winds up.

PARDON ANNOUNCED FOR ITALIAN 'SPY' FARSETTI

AU051511 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 5 Sep 84

["The Spy Farsetti Granted a Pardon" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 5 (BTA) -- The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria granted a pardon on humanitarian grounds to the Italian national Paolo Farsetti who is serving a ten and a half year sentence for espionage here. The decree granting pardon to P. Farsetti exempts him from serving the rest of his term.

Paolo Farsetti was tried here for collecting evidence representing military secret [singular as received]; intending its transference to another state or organisation, and was condemned on April 14, 1983. His friend and accomplice, the Italian national Gabriella Trevisin, who received a sentence of three years of imprisonment under the same case, was discharged conditionally on May 25, 1984, by decision of the District Court of the Law of the town of Sliven for exemplary conduct and honest attitude to labour thus giving proof of her improvement.

The two Italians were detained on August 26, 1982, red-handed. Paolo Farsetti served only two years and ten days of his term -- or less than one-fifth of the term of the court-inflicted sentence.

TODOROV CALLS FOR CONTINUED SOCIALIST EXPANSION

AU041326 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 31 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly: "Democratic Spirit of Creative Achievements"]

[Excerpts] Four decades have elapsed since the dawn of 9 September 1944. Four decades have passed since the working people in our country, united under the Fatherland Front banner, inspired and led by the BCP, accomplished a great historic deed -- the defeat of fascist rule and the beginning of a socialist reorganization of society.

A socialist democracy was established in our country, just as in other countries which had rejected fascism with the assistance of the Soviet Union. This was a peculiar political system characteristic of the transition from capitalism to socialism, which dialectically combined the general laws with specific peculiar features under which the new society was being built. The strength of this system was the fact that it was successfully implementing the functions of proletarian dictatorship, but in a manner corresponding to the political conditions existing in our country at that time. A peculiar political pluralism existed in Bulgaria; along with the party of Bulgarian Communists, other political orgainzations existed as well. Some of them were marching side by side with the BCP in the difficult revolutionary process, while others were in opposition. Having manifested its ability to unite the people in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, the Fatherland Front remained active even after the victory of the socialist revolution.

The development of socialist democracy in our country was temporarily arrested and distorted under the influence of the theory and practice of the personality cult. The administrative functions of the executive state organs were unjustifiably intensified and the role of the National Assembly and of the people's councils was underrated. Even distortions of the legal order occurred. The Fatherland Front and other social mass organizations were reduced in power. The initiative of the working people and of the workers collectives was paralyzed to a great extent.

A contradiction incompatible with socialism emerged between the political superstructure and the functioning of democratic institutions. The objective necessity for increasing the role of the people's masses in acting as creators of history and for expanding socialist democracy was also violated. This intricate knot was untied by the BCP Central Committee Plenum in April 1956 thanks to the historical initiative and manly courage of the healthy forces within the BCP, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

A new stage began in the development of the party and country. It is true that the institutions of our political systems were endowed with the virtues of Dimitrov's thoughts and deeds. However, it was by no means easy to ensure their correct democratic functions and to overcome the accumulated shortcomings in the methods and style of work and leadership

The expansion of socialist democracy has not only a social, but a personal significance. It encourages the development of the individual, a personality that not only appreciates, but also respects the democratic norms and procedures and that struggles for their preservation and for overcoming negative phenomena in social relations.

Ours is a democracy of creative achievements. Its supreme goal is to build a material-technological base adequate to mature socialism. Its goal is to perfect socialist social relations and to apply the principles of socialism most fully in the life and development of society; its purpose is to contribute to the full deployment of the individual's powers so that he may become a social being and so that every individual may develop an active attitude toward life.

In the struggle for a more mature socialist democracy we have a great ally -- the millions-strong working people's masses, rallied around the BCP's Leninist April policy, and aware of the party's correct line and strength.

We also have enemies, however. Imperialism is against us! By means of ideological demagogy, it is trying to discredit socialist democracy, to present negative phenomena as the essence of the socialist way of life, to cast doubt on the advantages of our political system. We are struggling against the actions of imperialism, and we shall continue to fight them. However, we should fight no less against our own shortcomings and weaknesses! We should fight against anything that prevents socialist democracy from attaining its full development.

Bureaucratic methods in the work of certain state and economic organs are neither unimportant nor about to be abolished. The interests of the working man are not always observed, his dignity is not always respected. There are still strong manifestations of formalism in the application of democratic procedures and mechanisms for adopting decisions. Relations between leaders and subordinates have not acquired the characteristic features required by developed socialism, and this is the case in many places. There is still disregard for the opinions of citizens and for the proposals submitted by them. Personal example is not always at the necessary level, and discrepancies between words and deeds are allowed to occur.

To be uncompromising regarding such manifestations which contradict socialism and to remove their causes, to elevate democracy in all its forms and manifestations, to bring man closer to the cause of the state and society, and to use his potential for lofty, humanitarian social relations -- this is the patriotic duty of everyone who is concerned about and attached to the cause of socialism.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA 2 SEP

AU022015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] On 2 September the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Libya, where it took part in the celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of the victory of the 1 September Revolution.

EXPLOSIVE PIPELINE EVOKES 'STORM' OF PROTESTS

AU031847 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 84 p 7

[Vitezslav Havlicek Bonn Dispatch in the "Note" column: "Part of Aggressive Plans"]

[Text] The storm of protests evoked in the FRG by the U.S. plan to lay a subterranean pipeline along the GDR and CSSR borders -- after it is filled with a liquid explosive, the pipeline could be exploded any minute -- is encountering alarm and resistance, above all, among the population of the effected regions, Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hesse, and Bavaria. "This is an expression of the ill-famed "scorched earth" strategy, E. Mihm, SPD representative in the Fulda district, declared. Protests are resounding from other places, too, even places far away from the border. Representatives of the Federal Government had no success with their excuse that no such plan actually exists, that allegedly this is all a misunderstanding. In fact, by his praise of the alleged advantages of the new Pentagon proposal, W. Altenburg, Bundeswehr inspector general, himself refuted this. According to him this is allegedly a merely defensive measure....

The West German public does not share the general's admiration for the effect of liquid explosives in the pipeline and for their destructive force, which allegedly surpasses all existing devices. This is manifested by the uniform tenor of commentaries in the West German press, apart from a few exceptions. The danger of plans with the "explosive pipeline" is actually rather broad. As part of the militarization of the FRG, it proceeds, as stated, for instance, by Gerhard Schroeder, representative of the Social Democrats, from the perverse plans that are based on the delivery of the first nuclear strike and from the endeavor to ensure "protection against the expected retaliation" after it is delivered. In this sense many commentators refer to the deployment of first-strike missiles in the FRG and justly call the "pipe mines" not a means of defense, but rather part of the NATO plans for conducting an aggressive war.

"The FRG does not need an explosive pipeline along its borders," the declaration of the DKP states. "On the contrary, it needs a halt of militarization and a gradual demolition [odbouravani] of American military facilities."

COMPARISON OF WARSAW PACT, NATO MANEUVERS

LD051931 Prague CTK in English 1808 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK) -- Preparations for joint military exercises of the Warsaw Treaty countries' Armed Forces "Shield 84", held under the motto "Combat union of the Warsaw Treaty States' Armies -- the guarantee of the defence of socialism and peace", are getting near their climax.

The commanders, staffs, and soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, the Polish People's Army, the Army of the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Soviet Army are already concentrated in all assigned regions on Czechoslovak territory and their training is under way.

For almost thirty years, the Warsaw Treaty headed by the Soviet Union has been a decisive force preventing world imperialism from carrying out its aggressive plans. The uniform position of the Warsaw Treaty states made it impossible for the United States and NATO to gain military supremacy, which would seriously jeopardize world peace. The crusade against socialism, mounted by U.S. President Ronald Reagan two years ago, cannot be regarded as hollow words.

It is a real policy of military competition, a militarist strategy whose sharpness endangers not only the socialist states but the very existence of mankind. The socialist countries are honestly striving for peace, as was proved again at the economic summit conference of the CMEA member-countries in Moscow June 1984 by its conclusions on peaceful development of the economy. But they are resolute in defending the political and military-strategic positions of socialism and by their peace initiatives strive to achieve practical results in the reducution of feverish armament and the restoration of the process of detente.

The joint military exercises play an important part in improving combat readiness of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces, strengthening internationalist relations and developing their revolutionary and combat traditions.

The joint exercises are held in individual Warsaw Treaty states under the names "Shield" and "Brotherhood in Arms" practically once every two years with about 60,000 troops taking part. The exercises are planned. It should be noted in this connection that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization holds an annual series of manoeuvres "Autumn Forge" in Europe with a much larger participation. Whilst some 100,000 troops took part in the 1975 manoeuvres, last year's autumn exercises were attended by 350,000 members of the NATO (?armed) forces. The manoeuvres traditionally take place on West German territory and are getting nearer and nearer the state border with Czechoslovakia and the GDR along which over 200,000 NATO troops are concentrated every year.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT IN VIENNA

LD052155 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger today received in Vienna Karel Hoffmann, head of the delegation and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The two officials exchanged opinions on the possibility of further deepening economic and political contacts between the CSSR and Austria.

Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, held talks with Karel Hoffmann on the political and economic situation in Austria and on mutual relations between the communist parties of the two countries. He praised the fact that cooperation between the countries aids in providing work opportunities in Austria.

USSR'S DYMSHITS MEETS STROUGAL, VISITS WORKSHOPS

LD051322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Veniamin Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Prague today. They discussed the further intensification and expansion of all-round cooperation between the CSSR and the Soviet Union. The meeting was attended by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal prime minister, and Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to the CSSR. Veniamin Dymshits today also visited a large building materials depot belonging to the national enterprise Staviva in Rudna near Prague and inspected the modern workshops of the Prague Brick Works national enterprise in its Jercany Works.

HAMAN, POLISH MINING MINISTER PRAISE COOPERATION

LD020930 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met yesterday with Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry of Poland, who was at the state-wide celebrations of the Day of Mining and Power Industry Workers in Kladno.

Both representatives praised the mutual cooperation between both countries in the sphere of mining and power, and evaluated positively the deepening specialization and cooperation in particular.

CHNOUPEK DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND

LD060817 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, left by air today for an official, friendly visit to the PPR. At the airport he was seen off by Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MENGISTU MEETS WITH CPCZ DELEGATION LEADER

LD052002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, on the eve of the opening of the founding congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party in Addis Ababa visited Vasil Bilak, head of the CPCZ delegation, member of the Presidium, and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Vasil Bilak conveyed to the highest representative of the Ethiopian people the greetings of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He praised the historical importance of the fact that the founding congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party is taking place, and he reaffirmed that Socialist Czechoslovakia fully supports the efforts of the Ethiopian workers for the building of a new society.

Mengistu Haile Mariam praised the support given to the Ethiopian revolution by the CPCZ and Socialist Czechoslovakia.

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH IVORY COAST

LD020021 Prague CTK in English 1048 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 1 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia and Ivory Coast have decided to establish diplomatic relations on embassy level, it was officially announced here today.

The decisionwas guided by the desire to strengthen friendship and extend cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect of state sovereignty and political and economic systems, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

ROHLICEK-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LIBYA

LD311759 Prague CTK in English 1343 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Prague Aug 31 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak Government delegation, led by Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, left here Friday for Tripoli to attend celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the Libyan revolution of September 1, 1969. The visit of Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek to Libya, four months after an official [words indistinct] of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal there, proves the interest of Czechoslovakia in all-round cooperation with this north African country.

Successful talks of Lubomir Strougal in Tripoli last May significantly contributed to the development of bilateral relations which were established at a time when the Libyan people struggled for the independence of the country. At present, the two countries strive for effective cooperation, advantageous for both sides, based on identical opinions on basic international issues.

[Words indistinct] of development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and [words indistinct] 1990, [words indistinct] by Lubomir Strougal and 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, provides for the development of cooperation in a number of industries and creates conditions for the extension of exchange of goods. Czechoslovakia will supply Libya with complete plants and machinery for the engineering, petrochemical, textile and food plants and for the production of building materials. Of great significance is work of Czechoslovak geologists in Libya. Dozens of new wells of drinking water were bored in the country, and new deposits of limestone, brick raw materials, building stone and semi precious stones discovered. The two countries widely cooperate in the sphere of health care. Some 300 Czechoslovak medical experts work in Libya at present.

LEADERS GREAT AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041357 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of his country's national day. Likewise, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Command. Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Jurayki Triki, secretary of the Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the General People's Committee.

TU Message to Libyans

AU031848 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the day of the revolution and of the 6th anniversary of the revolution of producers, the Central Trade Union Council sent the General Congress of Producers of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah a message of greetings. In it the council expresses full support for, and solidarity with, the firm attitude taken by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which is forced to ward off the continuing attacks and intrigues of the imperialist, Zionist, and other reactionary forces. The Central Trade Union Council also sent a greetings message to the World Confederation of Solidarity With the People of the Jamahiriyah; its negotiations, conducted in Tripoli, preceded the celebrations of the revolution.

JAKUBEC SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL WITH NIGERIA

LD052029 Prague CTK in English 1913 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec and Nigerian First Deputy Commissioner for Planning Gilbert P.O. Chikelu signed a protocol here today at a session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Nigerian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The talks concerned possibilities of cooperation in goods exchange, industrial production, geology, health service and science and technology. Nigeria is one of Czechoslovakia's biggest trade partners in Africa.

The protocol provides for the extension of imports and exports of machines and complete plants to Nigeria.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET SRV ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031741 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV); Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the SRV's national day -- the 39th anniversary of the declaration of independence:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of SRV's national day, the 39th anniversary of the declaration of the SRV's independence, we send you, the CPV Central Committee, the government, and the fraternal Vietnamese people ardent, comradely greetings and the most cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and all Czechoslovak people, as well as in our own name.

We in the CSSR are sincerely happy about the successes that the Vietnamese people are achieving under the leadership of their revolutionary party in building and defending their socialist fatherland. Loyal to the legacy of the long years of their heroic fight for independence, the people of Vietnam are today fulfilling, with the same firm determination and selflessness, the tasks set by the Fifth CPV Congress in building the material-technical base of the socialist society.

Through its peaceful foreign policy, the SRV is making an active contribution to the fight of the socialist community and of the progressive and peace-loving forces of the whole world for averting the war threat, for preserving peace, and for putting in place the relations of trust between states with different social systems. This policy, and the international collaboration with the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the PRK, are contributing toward developing cooperation between the states of Southeast Asia. They are winning for the SRV the sympathies of the world public and contributing to the growth of the SRV's international prestige.

We are happy to state that relations of traditional friendship and fruitful all-round cooperation are successfully developing between our Communist Parties, countries, and the peoples of both our socialist states. We are convinced that these relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to deepen and expand for the benefit of the peoples of both our countries, in the interests of the victory of the cause of peace, socialism, and progress.

Dear comrades: From all our heart we wish you and all Vietnamese people many new successes in the peaceful building of your socialist fatherland.

COLOTKA SPEAKS AT UPRISING RALLY IN BRATISLAVA

AU041329 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Bratislava -- The Saturday [1 September] celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising were attended by a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], the Slovak National Council, and the SSR Government, headed by SSR Premier Peter Colotka.

Addressing the rally, P. Colotka said, among other things, that on the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, we rightly underscore the historical role played in the preparation of the people's armed action by the Communist Party, headed by the fifth illegal leadership which -- as is known -- consisted of Comrades Karol Smidke, Gustav Husak, and Ladislav Novomesky. Precisely here, in Bratislava, they worked out the program of nationwide armed action, from here they directed the work of illegal party organizations and united resistance groups; here they formed the top body of the resistance, the Slovak National Council, and from here they directed the preparation of the uprising. With hindsight we can understand even more profoundly than in that historical period the great political-organizational and educational activity of the party, its illegal cells, the immense work of the Communists in regard to establishing and directing the activity of the revolutionary National Committees, partisan units, and the successful wooing of progressive forces in the Army. In the concluding part of his speech, Peter Colotka stressed that the revolutionary task of the current epoch is scientific-technological progress, increased efficiency of the economy, the quality of work and the quality of life -- things toward which the message of our uprising spurs us and prompts us. He voiced the conviction that the younger generation will adopt these ideas as their own and will carry with dignity the torch lit 40 years ago.

JAKES SPEAKS AT PRAGUE UPRISING RALLY

AU021630 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, head of the joint delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committees of the CSSR and of the Czech Socialist Republic (CSR), the CSSR Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council, and the governments of the CSR and the CSSR, at the rally held on 29 August in the Smetana Theater in Prague on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed men and women comrades, we are recalling today the 40th anniversary of one of the most memorable landmarks in our modern history -- the Slovak national uprising. This significant event in the life of our nations in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism, and also in our liberation, is recalled and celebrated together with us by the fraternal people of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries, and by our friends all over the world. We send them comradely combat greetings, with wishes for further successes in fulfilling the exacting tasks and in jointly defending peace. At yesterday's all-state celebrations in Banska Bystrica, the cradle of the Slovak national uprising, which took place with the participation of the party and state leadership and of representatives of the National Front organizations and of the broad public, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and leading representative of the Slovak national uprising, EMPHASIZED AGAIN THE GREAT SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING AND OF ITS IDEAS IN THE FIGHT FOR OUR LIBERATION, POSTWAR ARRANGEMENT, AND THE SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY, BUT HE ALSO EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF ITS LEGACY FOR TODAY.

The Slovak national uprising, which was part and parcel of the struggle waged by progressive and democratic forces against fascism, and which belongs among the largest antifascist actions in a Europe, which at that time was occupied by the Hitlerites, again showed to the whole world that the Czech and the Slovak peoples have never become reconciled to fascist slavery, oppression by invaders and their domestic helpers, and the break-up of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Together with the entire national-liberation fight of our people. the Slovak national uprising was -- in the same way that the May uprising of the Czech people was -- a convincing affirmation of Klement Gottwald's words that "IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD TO BELIEVE THAT, BECAUSE THE CZECH RULING CLASS HAD CAPITULATED WITHOUT FIGHTING, AND THE SLOVAK BOURGEOISIE HAD EVEN VOLUNTARILY PUT ON THE HITLERITE YOKE THE CZECH AND SLOVAK NATIONS APPROVE OF THIS SHAMEFUL BEHAVIOR OF THE RULING CLASS. ON NO ACCOUNT! THE CZECH AND THE SLOVAK PEOPLES WILL CONDUCT THEIR UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE AGAINST THE REGIME OF THE INVADERS AND COLONIZERS, AGAINST THE FOREIGN HEGEMONY OF FASCIST GERMANY."

THE MOST POWERFUL MOTIVIATION AND SUPPORT IN INCREASINGLY STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE WAS THE HEROIC FIGHT OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE, THE HISTORIC VICTORY OF STALINGGRAD AND IN THE KURSK BULGE, AND THE UNARRESTABLE PROGRESS OF THE SOVIET ARMY, WHICH WAS THE DECISVE FORCE IN THE DEFEAT OF THE ARMIES OF HITLERITE GERMANY AND OF ITS ALLIES. THE DECISIVE PHASES OF OUR NATIONAL LIBERATION FIGHT WERE CONNECTED WITH THE SOVIET UNION"S HEROIC STRUGGLE. As the Soviet Army was drawing closer to our borders, the partisan movement developed throughout the country, and particularly in Slovakia; and the antifascist fight increasingly became a mass affair. The Communists were its most active component. In this situation, on the basis of an analysis of the domestic and international conditions that had developed and in keeping with the programmatic directives issued by the CPCZ's foreign leadership in Moscow, the Fifth Underground Central Leadership of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL), which consisted of K. Smidke, G. Husak, and L. Novomesky, adopted the decision to prepare a nationwide antifascist uprising.

Already toward the end of 1943 an all-national unified resistance body -- the Slovak National Council -- had been set up at the party's suggestion; it represented all patriotic forces. The council's program, called the "Christmas Agreement of 1943," oriented the antifascist fight toward breaking up the vassal Slovak state and toward restoring the common state of Czechs and Slovaks on completely new, people's democratic foundations. The agreement oriented the fight toward arranging conditions in the future Czechoslovak Republic, SO THAT IT WOULD FULFILL THE IDEALS OF SOCIAL AND NATIONAL JUSTICE; SO THE LIBERATED CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD ORIENT ITS FOREIGN POLICY, ABOVE ALL, TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION AS THE TRUE PROTECTOR OF THE FREE, PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY OF OUR NATIONS.

On the basis of this program, an increasingly broader mobilization of the people took place; the partisan movement developed; and the Army was being won over for the preparation of an armed uprising. The uprising broke out on 29 August 1944 -- the decisive political force in it was the CPSL -- and it overthrew the clerical-fascist regime; on one-third of Slovakia's territory an ongoing uprising territory emerged, on which the Czechoslovak Republic was proclaimed. A new political system, based on revolutionary national committees, began to be built on the liberated territory.

The far reaching political, social, economic, and other transformations carried out under the difficult conditions of an armed battle against the numerical superiority of the Nazis by the new people's power during the 60 days on the liberated territory WERE THE BEGINNING OF THE NATIONAL AND DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION; THE PATH TOWARD THE VICTORIOUS CULMINATION OF THIS REVOLUTION WAS OPENED BY OUR FATHERLAND'S LIBERATION BY THE SOVIET ARMY. The course and the results of the uprising significantly influence the formulation of the Kosice Government Program. The Slovak national uprising unambiguously tied the problem of the Slovaks' national freedom to the program of the future internal arrangement of united Czechoslovakia as the common fatherland of both nations on the principles of equality and equal rights. The uprising contributed to establishing the foundations of the Leninist solution of the nationality issue. Later this led to the federal arrangement of the Republic.

THE SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING AND ITS GOALS PRODUCED A GREAT ECHO AMONG ALL THE ENSLAVED NATIONS OF EUROPE WHO WERE FIGHTING AGAINST FASCISM. Due to the participation of members of 27 nations and nationalities in the uprising, it had an international character, similar to the struggle against fascism as a whole. The fight of the fraternal Slovak people encountered great response and sympathy, particularly in the regions of Bohemia; it led to an increase in combat activity against the Nazis and to the establishment of revolutionary national committees. After the insurgents left for the mountains, some of the fighters went over to Moravia and took part in the partisan fighting there.

More than 2,000 Czech patriots directly participated in the Slovak national uprising. The firm ties between the fight of the Czech and of the Slovak nations for national liberation, for the new Republic, are also symbolized by Jan Sverma's direct participation in the work of the CPSL leadership. As representative of the CPCZ' Moscow leadership, he was dispatched to the territory of the Slovak uprising to participate there in the organization of resistance against the onslaught of the fascist armies. By his activity, and in the end, by his death, he tied his name to the heroic battle of the Slovak people for national and social liberation.

Men and women comrades: The Slovak national uprising, too, fully affirmed THE ENORMOUS SIGNIFICANCE FOR OUR NATIONS OF THE FOREIGN-POLITICAL ORIENTATION TOWARD ALLIANCE AND COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION. From the very beginning, the Czechoslovak people tied their hopes of regaining freedom and state independence to the Soviet Union's victory. That is why they welcomed with gratification the conclusion of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Allied Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Assistance, and Postwar Cooperation of 12 December 1943, and the creation of a Czechoslovak military unit on USSR territory, which took part in the battles at the side of the Soviet Army.

The USSR's comprehensive and selfless assistance to the national liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people was an example of the implementation of this treaty, which proceeded from the ideas of proletarian internationalism. The USSR's military, material and political support and assistance, as well as the active participation of Soviet partisans and soldiers, were of invaluable significance for the fight in the Slovak mountains. THE GREAT PROOF OF THIS WAS THE CARPATHIAN-DUKLA OPERATION OF THE SOVIET ARMY WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY CORPS LED BY LUDVIK SVOBODA, which aimed at helping the uprising. It was the beginning of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, which culminated in the liberation of Prague in May 1945.

The Czechoslovak people became convinced by their own experience that THE ONLY RELIABLE GUARANTEE OF THE VICTORIOUS NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE, OF THE RENEWAL OF THE REPUBLIC'S STATE INDEPENDENCE, AND OF BUILDING IT ON NEW NATIONALITY AND SOCIAL FOUNDATIONS, AS WELL AS OF THE PROSPECT OF A FURTHER FREE AND PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PEOPLES LIES IN FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

That is why the consolidation and development of these fraternal ties, and their protection under all circumstances and against all and sundry, constantly remain for us THE LIVING LEGACY OF THE SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING, OF THE ENTIRE NATIONAL LIBERATION FIGHT.

Men and women comrades: The sacrifices made by the Czechoslovak people in the fight against facism and for freedom have not been in vain. From the very first days after liberation, our people began enthusiastically building the foundations of the people's democratic state and developing, under the CPCZ's guidance the existing revolutionary achievements. In February 1948 they settled accounts with the domestic reaction and began fulfilling the program of the party's ninth congress -- the program of building the foundations of socialism. They eliminated exploitation and unemployment. In a historically very short period they carried out the country's industrialization and accomplished a historically significant task -- the collectivization of agricultural production via the setting up of unified cooperative farms, the 35th anniversary of which we are recalling this year. They built a powerful material-technical base of socialism. THE WORKERS CLASS, THE LEADING FORCE OF OUR SOCIETY, GREW; THE CLASS OF COOPERATIVE FARMERS EMERGED; THE TIES BETWEEN WORKERS AND FARMERS WERE CONSOLIDATED; a new socialist intelligentsia grew. The people's educational standards improved substantially, as did their professional qualifications. Science and research were broadly developed. The CSSR's industrial production increased 13 and 1/2 times, compared with the prewar period -- this means that more was produced in less than 1 month than was produced in the bourgeois republic in 1 year. Agricultural production increased to twice the results of 1948, despite less acreage and 60 percent fewer employees.

The CSSR became part of the countries of the socialist community that cooperated in CEMA, which is today the most dynamically developing economic group in the world. OUR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND OUR COOPERATION IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WITH THE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES IS CONSTANTLY DEEPENING, PARTICULARLY WITH THE USSR, WHICH HAS FOR US A KEY SIGNIFICANCE. Thanks to the people's devoted work, all this made it possible to increase the national revenue 16 times, compared with the prewar level, and thus to ensure the high living standards of our citizens and their firm social certainties.

The real incomes of the population rose; their personal and social consumption substantially increased. Education, medical care, social care, care for the family and children, culture, enlightenment, and sports are constantly developing. Great progress was achieved in the solution of the housing problem. Since the liberation, 3 million apartments have been built, which house more than half citizens. [sentence as published]

An inseparable part of these successes is the truly MAGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT OF SLOVAKIA, WHICH IS TAKING PLACE WITH THE SELFLESS ASSISTANCE OF THE CZECH WORKERS CLASS AND THE INTELLIGENTSIA. From a backward country, Slovakia has turned into a modern, comprehensively developed republic. This development is the result of the CPCZ's purposeful policy; it is a telling example of the fraternal cooperation of nations and a convincing proof of the STRENGTH OF PROLETARIAN AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM.

Compared with the prewar level, our industrial production in Slovakia has increased 51 fold; its share in the all-state production increased from 7 to almost 30 percent, and in agriculture from 17 percent to one-third. Its share in the creation of the national income increased from 15 percent to nearly 30 percent. The people's educational level has developed in an unprecedented way. Whereas there were only three university students per 1,000 citizens in Slovakia in 1938, today the figure is 41. SLovakia's great economic and spiritual potential is significantly contributing toward the development of the entire CSSR economy.

Thanks to our party's Leninist class and nationality policy, as the 16th CPCZ Congress stated, the task of overcoming the historically existing differences in the economic, political, and cultural life of our nations and nationalities has been essentially fulfilled. The work of those who were ensuring this task deserves high appreciation.

Men and women comrades: Even today, 40 years later, we do not recall the Slovak national uprising merely as a significant historical event. ITS LEGACY IS STILL TOPICAL ALSO IN OUR RESOLVING THE EXACTING TASKS OF BUILDING THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND OF DEFENDING PEACE -- THE TASKS DISCUSSED BY THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS AND BY THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION, and dealt with in the declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the National Front on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak national liberation fight and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army.

Even though we have achieved positive results in fulfilling the resolution of the 16th congress; even though the intensification of the national economy shows progress, and the efficacy of production is increasing; even though we are succeeding in maintaining and improving the achieved living standards and in consolidating the people's social certainties, it must be stressed that we are not yet making full use of the possibilities which our socialist society and economy have at their disposal. We see the main component [clanok] in a broad and speedy implementation of the results of research and development, as discussed by the 8th and 10th CPCZ Central Committee sessions. AS COMRADE HUSAK UNDERSCORED, THIS IS THE REVOLUTIONARY TASK OF TODAY, THE SOLUTION OF WHICH CONCERNS EVERYBODY, OUR ENTIRE SOCIETY. This activity must be manifested particularly in the growth of labor productivity; in a speedy implementation of new technologies; in a speedier innovation, and an improvement of the quality of products; in a reduced consumption of raw and other materials and in reduced production costs; in a better satisfaction of the needs of the domestic and the foreign markets and of the defense of our fatherland. It is our goal to fulfill, and if possible, to overfulfill, the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and thus to ensure the fulfillment of the socioeconomic goals set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. For this it is necessary to consolidate the positive results achieved in the development of the economy in all sectors and to be even more persistent in searching for, and in utilizing, the possibilities for further enhancing the efficiency and quality of production.

WE APPRECIATE VERY HIGHLY THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S INITIATIVE, WITH WHICH THEY ARE REPLYING TO THE DECLARATION ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CULMINATION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FIGHT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE AND OF THE LIBERATION OF OUR FATHERLAND BY THE SOVIET ARMY. It is a significant contribution to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of tasks; and we are convinced that a further development of this initiative, and particularly the consistent fulfillment of the adopted commitments, will contribute toward successfully achieving our intentions. For this, it is now imperative to continue improving the planning and management of the national economy; stepping up the efficiency of direct management work; and demandingly checking on task fulfillment. We must raise further the working people's participation in the production management, see to their raising their qualifications, and make better use of them in practice. WE MUST BE MORE RESOLUTE IN PROMOTING IN ALL SECTORS THRIFT, DISCIPLINE, AND ORDER, AND IN FIGHTING MEDIOCRITY. The consistent implementation of the principles of socialist remuneration according to the amount and quality of accomplished work requires constant attention.

Great opportunities for developing our national economy lie in an active approach to the realization of conclusions adopted by the economic CEMA summit conference, held in June in Moscow. This conference is most significant, because it determined the basic directions of the long-term cooperation of our fraternal countries; the realization of a coordinated economic policy; and the further intensification of cooperation in research and development and in economy, through the further development of cooperation and specialization, as well as of direct cooperation between our own enterprises and research institutes and the enterprises and institutes of the CEMA member-countries, particularly in the Soviet Union.

We regard it as our important task to continue deepening socialist democracy and to see to the development of the activities of national committees, so that the issues of the development of communities and cities will be actively resolved in keeping with the election programs; to ensure citizens' justified needs, raise the quality of work carried out by trade, transport, medical care, education and services, resolve problems of living environments and the appearance of cities and rural areas, and use the large means entrusted to the national committees more efficiently and thriftily.

The active work of all social organizations, of the entire National Front, is most significant in the fulfillment of all these tasks; it significantly contributes toward making the broadest strata of the people support the policy of our party and work devotedly for its implementation.

Comrades: The 40 years of our road that have elapsed since the liberation to the current stage of the construction of developed socialism are the practical confirmation that THE CPCZ -- WITH ITS PRINCIPLED CLASS MARXIST-LENINIST POLICY AND PURE PATRIOTISM--HAS RIGHTLY WON TRUST IN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE AND IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM. With its entire activity it has proved that its policy stems from the innermost interests of our people and historical experience of our nations. Without the party there would not be the people's democratic republic, victorious February, or our socialist present. Our enemies also realize this, as the events in the sixties showed so clearly, when the very existence of socialism in the CSSR was imperiled. Therefore, it is in our interest, loyal to the legacy of the struggle of our people for national and social freedom, to return time and again to the lesson of those times. Leaning on international assistance, we defeated with political means rightist opportunist and antisocialist forces. It was to the merit of the new party leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, that the party succeeded in safeguarding the accomplishments of the people, that it was able, with their active help, not only to overcome the crisis and its consequences, but also to EMBARK IN FIRM UNITY WITH THE USSR AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY UPON THE PATH OF BUILDING A DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

We are aware, as Comrade Husak has said, that further advancement logically elicits many new questions to which one has to find creative answers, generalize practical experience, and explore new approaches. This must be projected into the work of all agencies and organizations as well as of ranking personnel.

The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation are an opportunity for launching a broad educational work of the entire National Front. IN PARTICULAR, WHAT IS INVOLVED IS ACQUAINTING THE YOUTH WITH THE STRUGGLE, WHICH OUR PEOPLE WAGED UNDER THE CPCZ'S LEADERSHIP, showing its complexity and the heroism of those who actively fought against fascism, be it in the underground or on fronts with a weapon in hand for freedom, for a better, happier life in the liberated fatherland.

ONE HAS TO SHOW THE LIBERATION ROLE OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE ROLE OF ITS LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY, THE HEROISM OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND THEIR ARMY, whose victorious struggle saved mankind from fascist barbarism, liberated many nations of Europe, and opened for them the path to the renewal of state independence and building a socially just society, to implementing the will of the working people.

Comrades: 40 years have elapsed since the Slovak national uprising. During that time the world went forward and socialism has achieved great victories. It was a difficult path, a path with obstacles. It is, above all, the merit of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community that Europe has been living in peace for almost 40 years now. We know that the goals we set for ourselves can only be achieved in peaceful conditions. However, we again witness that as a result of the aggressive U.S. policy, whose objective is gaining military superiority and forcing its will on nations, the world is experiencing very complex times. The policy of imperialism, particularly of American imperialism, is a policy of cynical interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, of interventions, sanctions aimed against the national liberation and progressive movements throughout the world. At variance with all agreements adopted in Yalta and Potsdam, it instigates and supports revanchism in the FRG. Its main objective is the unrealistic plan for halting the advance of socialism and liquidating it.

The most dangerous aspect of this policy of imperialism, headed by the exponents of the U.S. military-industrial complex, is that it is pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, which would imperil the very existence of mankind. THEREFORE, THE MOST IMPORTANT THING TODAY IS TO FIGHT AGAINST WAR BEFORE IT ERUPTS. There are several proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-countries which are aimed at halting the feverish nuclear buildup and at returning to peaceful cooperation, proposals which also have the full support of our people. Safeguarding peace, the tranquil life of the people and their socialist achievements is our foremost duty, it is one of the main legacies of the Slovak national uprising, of the entire national liberation struggle of our people. Effectively fighting for peace requires from us to continue contributing to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries and deepening cooperation with all peace forces in the world. This requires that we be politically and economically strong, and that we sufficiently ensure our defense.

Comrades: With profound respect and gratitude we commemorate all fighters of the Slovak national uprising and the national liberation struggle. We are bowing our heads before the memory of all those who gave their lives in the struggle for our freedom. WE ARE NOT FORGETTING THAT THE NEW CSSR WAS BORN FROM THE BATTLES AND THE BLOOD OF SOVIET SOLDIERS, PARTISANS, CZECH AND SLOVAK PATRIOTS, AND MEMBERS OF MANY NATIONS.

We have invested well the fruits of our people's struggle for freedom. This is attested to by the results that we have achieved in the 40 years since the Soviet Army liberated our country. We will not stop on our march forward. The legacy of the Slovak national uprising is for us the source of inspiration and determination to overcome all obstacles. In the spirit of the ideas of the national liberation struggle we will continue to deepen the fraternal unity of the nations and nationalities of Socialist Czechoslovakia, CONSTANTLY STRENGTHEN AND DEVELOP THE ALLIANCE AND COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AND UNDER THE CPCZ'S LEADERSHIP, EXPEND ALL OUR ENERGY FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OUR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND AND FOR STRENGTHENING WORLD PEACE.

Long live the CPCZ and our dear fatherland -- the CSSR and its people! May our friendship and alliance with the fraternal people of the Soviet Union forever flourish and strengthen! May the unshakable unity and cooperation of the countries of the socialist community grow and strengthen! Long live peace!

HAMAN SPEAKS ON MINERS' DAY IN KLADNO

AU031345 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 84 p 2

[Report on speech by Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and head of the party and government delegation to the joint session of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Mining and Power Industry, of the officials in charge of the Federal Ministries of Fuel and Power and of Mining and Heavy Industry, and of the Czech and Slovak Geological Offices, held on the occasion of the 35th national celebrations of the Day of Miners and Power Industry Workers on 1 September in Kladno under the motto "With Honest Work We Strengthen Peace and Socialism"; uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpt] In appraising the main results achieved in the past period, Comrade J. Haman stated, among other things: Recently the approach of winter was connected with many worries and, I will frankly say, sometimes even concern as to whether we would be able to cope with it in the area of fuel and power. We recall the problems connected with the declaration of quotas for power consumption, and the bitter experiences of the winter of 1978-79. We appreciate even more that today we can state that the coal extraction plan is being overfulfilled more than 3 percent, that the overfulfillment preceding Miners' Day amounted to about 2.7 million tons, and that prerequisites exist to extract at least 3-3.5 million tons over and above the plan by the end of the year. It is very important that all coal basins cope with the tasks. At the same time, I would particularly like to stress the emphatic progress achieved in the consolidation of the North Bohemia basin, which yielded more than 2 million tons of coal over and above the plan during the 8-month period. After a period of several difficult years, last year, but also this year, the North Bohemian coal mines showed a radical turn. This year the North Bohemian miners succeeded in raising coal extraction 12 percent by the end of August, compared with the same period in 1982 (the increase represents 5 million tons). They also increased the removal of the overburden, in particular, by a full one-third. In this way, despite the increased coal production, the extraction preparedness of the basin is not decreasing, but increasing.

This is due to the measures adopted in the sphere of investments, increased deliveries of efficient technology, and the reconstruction and modernization of technological complexes. A great role was also played here by higher material incentives, by the mobilization of internal reserves in the basin, particularly in the utilization of large machinery, as well as by more efficient management, the development of the people's initiative, and extensive political work, especially that of party, trade union, and youth union bodies and organizations.

On principle, we can also register positive results in the power sphere. The reconstruction of decisive electric power station facilities continues and the relatively highly reliable work of the power system is being maintained. Due to the growing deliveries of Soviet natural gas, the gas industry is becoming an increasingly significant and highly promising factor of our fuel and power base. We have achieved certain progress in gasification, although it is not as great as we need.

THIS CONFIRMS THAT OUR FUEL AND POWER POLICY IS CORRECT, AS IS THE COURSE TAKEN BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH DEVOTE CONSTANT ATTENTION TO DEVELOPING AND CONSOLIDATING THE FUEL AND POWER BASE. THE ACHIEVED RESULTS TESTIFY TO THE MATURITY AND SELFLESSNESS OF WORKING COLLECTIVES. THEY ARE AN IRREPLACEABLE FACTOR OF THE STABILITY OF OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, OF THE SMOOTH FUNCTIONING OF OUR ECONOMY, AS WELL AS OF SMOOTH SUPPLIES TO THE POPULATION.

While being justly proud of these results, it would be the greatest mistake to let them lead us to self-satisfaction or a carefree attitude in some places, Josef Haman warned. In the sector of fuel and power, as in the other branches, we have many shortcomings and weak spots, many manifestations of a lack of discipline and thrift, which we must overcome with greater determination than to date. Both the achieved standards, as well as the new tasks make this imperative. But this is not the only issue. We must understand that the fuel and power problem is, and will remain for a long time to come, one of the most serious and most complicated of our economic problems; and that it requires great efforts and considerable means.

We must be more efficient in pushing through the comprehensive paths toward resolving fuel and power problems, paths that will lead toward a more emphatic reduction of power consumption demands in our national economy development. It must be said that this is one of the key issues in the entire intensification of our national economy. This is why we cannot be satisfied in this sector, either, with merely average results. We must assess all the issues of the standards of our fuel and power economy and the effectiveness of power consumption in a substantially more exacting way, using the criteria of tomorrow and the standards achieved in the world.

A prominent place among our immediate tasks is held by the ensurance of stable coal extraction this year and next year, so that our national economy is not subject to fluctuations and so that we can properly prepare for the winter, and for possible extremely demanding weather conditions. As regards winter preparations, in recent years we acquired considerable positive experience in our national economy; this year, too, it must be fully utilized and implemented, so that the winter preparations can ensure in all places reliable prerequisites for winter operations without breakdowns.

FROM AMONG THE LONG-RANGE TASKS, IN THE FIRST PLACE I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSCORE THE ISSUE OF NUCLEAR POWER. IT HAS ALREADY BEEN SAID MANY TIMES THAT THE CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS, AND GRADUALLY ALSO OF NUCLEAR THERMAL STATIONS, IN COOPERATION WITH THE USSR AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY IS THE BASIC ROAD AND LONG-TERM SOLUTION OF OUR FUEL AND POWER PROBLEM.

The reliable and secure operation and efficient work of the V-1 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice fully confirms this. However, this demands that we ensure the construction of other nuclear facilities under construction, or about to be started, within the planned deadlines. True, all this concerns extremely demanding projects that are unprecedented in our practice. But this makes it all the more necessary to learn from the good, but also the bad, experience acquired to date, and to adopt a whole system of inevitable planning organizational, and other measures to remedy the situation.

While mobilizing our domestic extraction resources -- which are considerably limited both from the viewpoint of quality and quantity -- and developing our nuclear power industry, we must turn our attention even more than to date toward the progress and results achieved in the rationalization of fuel and power resources. We know that the power consumption of our economy is disproportionately high. THAT IS WHY THE CPCZ IS SO EMPHATICALLY RAISING THE ISSUE OF SAVINGS AND RATIONALIZATION. IN RECENT YEARS THIS HAS LED TO A CERTAIN IMPROVEMENT. THE POWER CONSUMPTION REQUIRED FOR CREATING OUR NATIONAL INCOME IS GRADUALLY DROPPING, AND THIS MEANS A SIGNIFICANT STEP TOWARD INTENSIFICATION.

For instance, last year the overall absolute consumption of standard fuel was lower than in 1980. For a telling comparison, it can be said that in the seventies the absolute consumption of primary fuel and power resources in our country increased from year to year by approximately more than 2 million tons of standard fuel.

From the viewpoint of national economy needs and from that of known reserves, as well as according to international comparison, our possibilities for achieving savings have not at all been exhausted. At the same time, considerable differences exist in the level of the rationalization of power consumption in individual sectors and enterprises. Frankly, it seems that in many working places the relatively sufficient quantities of fuel and power lead to a weakening realization that it is imperative to save them. This is totally incorrect. The needs of task fulfillment in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and of preparations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan demand, on the contrary, THAT WE MAKE EMPHATIC PROGRESS IN RATIONALIZING CONSUMPTION AND IN THE HIGHER VALORIZATION OF FUELS AND POWER AND NATURALLY ALSO OF METALS AND RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS. SAVINGS HERE WILL INCREASINGLY BECOME THE DECISIVE FACTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

At the same time it is necessary to raise to first place in all our management work, in investment policy, and also in other spheres, the tasks of state target programs for economizing fuels, power, and metals, and to see to it that the individual projects are fulfilled. We particularly have shortcomings in handling energy for heating, where we have considerable losses.

These facts demand, as Comrade Gustav Husak also mentioned on Friday [31 August] THAT WE ACTIVATE IN ALL PLACES THE OPERATIONS OF COMMISSIONS AND AKTIVS THAT ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE SOCIAL SURVEY; THAT WE GO BACK TO THE PROPOSALS AND SUGGESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN VOICED; AND THAT WE CONSISTENTLY REALIZE THEM AND EXPAND THE PROGRESSIVE EXPERIENCE.

In speaking of the long-term solution of our fuel and power problems, WE MUST UNDERSCORE THE IRREPLACEABLE SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S INTERNATIONAL APPROACH TO THE DELIVERIES OF FUEL AND POWER RESOURCES TO CEMA COUNTRIES. Thanks to this, thanks to the Soviet Union's great understanding, we, too, have been able to overcome in the second half of the seventies the problems evoked by the power crisis in the capitalist world. This year's summit conference of CEMA member-states on economic issues also devoted great attention to the issues of ensuring the fuel and power base. The conference results are also of invaluable significance for Czechoslovakia, for the prospects of our economy. THE CONFERENCE RESULTS CONFIRM THAT THE LONG-RANGE CONCEPT OF FUEL AND POWER POLICY UNTIL THE YEAR 2000 CAN BE BASED ON INTENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND WITH THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, NATURALLY WHILE ADHERING TO THE MAXIMUM VALORIZATION OF OUR OWN AND OF THE IMPORTED FUEL AND POWER RESOURCES, AND ALSO ON COOPERATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS AND, PROSPECTIVELY, ALSO OF THERMAL POWER STATIONS.

Regarding cooperation with the Soviet Union, I would like particularly to stress that, thanks to the USSR's understanding and its international approach, the crude oil deliveries for the next 5-year plan will be preserved at the 1985 level. At the same time it must be seen that it is no simple matter for the Soviet Union to adhere to this level, because crude oil extraction is entering more demanding areas and has increasingly exacting demands. It is, therefore, only natural that we are counting on participating in the opening of these new deposits and also on an appropriate growth of equivalent deliveries which will correspond to Soviet needs.

However, we cannot slacken our effort to rationalize the consumption of imported crude oil, which is far too valuable a raw material to be burnt in furnaces. That is why, in keeping with the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, we are counting on building facilities for processing it more efficiently with the aid of cracking technology, and on gradually eliminating heating oils from our power economy.

The significance of natural gas deliveries from the Soviet Union will continue to grow. Today, the CSSR has already become a large importer of Soviet gas, and, at the same time, the significant transporter of this gas to Western Europe via the pipelines. In order to enhance this orientation, we particularly count on participating in the common construction of the new gas pipeline from the new gas deposits in Western Siberia. The establishment of prerequisites for a further gasification of our national economy is a significant part of our effort for its overall intensification and, naturally, also of our effort to resolve urgent ecological problems.

IN A WORLD WHERE MANY COUNTRIES ARE SHAKING UNDER ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES, Josef Haman continued, THESE FACTS SPEAK FAVORABLY ABOUT THE STABILITY OF OUR ECONOMY AND OF OUR SOCIALIST SOCIETY, ABOUT THE CORRECT NATURE OF THE PARTY'S AND STATE'S ECONOMIC POLICY. Our people value the fact that these results are reflected on the domestic market, in the life certainties enjoyed by our citizens. We realize every day that this is no trifle in today's world when, for instance we see on television the drastic pictures of the course of the British miners' strike -- to whom I would like to express our solidarity at this assembly, on your behalf.

The fact that we can register positive tendencies not only in the fuel and power economy sphere, but also in the development of the basic branches of our economy, in its overall upsurge in fulfilling the 16th congress resolutions, is of extraordinary significance for the further development of our economy. It is most significant for the stability and the international position of our country that THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY IS, ON THE WHOLE, SMOOTH AND REGULAR; THAT WE ARE SUCCEEDING IN PRESERVING AND ENSURING THE HIGH LIVING STANDARDS OF OUR PEOPLE AND THEIR SOCIAL CERTAINTIES. We have succeeded in overcoming the complicated conditions and influences with which our economy had to cope at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, including the various attempts undertaken by imperialist circles to disrupt our economic development by embargoes and discrimination.

Particularly since last year, we have succeeded in substantially accelerating the rate of economic development and the growth of industrial production and national income. At the same time, the internal and external equilibrium was consolidated, and the debts in freely convertible currencies were considerably reduced. The tendency toward cutting down overall costs and the costs of materials and toward enhancing profitability is asserting itself. In agriculture we are succeeding in gradually raising the standards of self-sufficiency and in ensuring a stabilized food market. We also have good prospects for a good harvest this year. In other branches, too, in the building industry, in transport, and in other sectors, we can register positive results.

In assessing these results we also realize that our economy is capable not only of maintaining the trends it has embarked upon, but also of further strengthening them. This demands that we maintain and further develop the dynamics embarked upon also in the remaining months of this year and next year; and that we ensure the fulfillment and also overfulfillment of the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan in the desired directions. The 10th Central Committee session proceeded from these positions when it decided to tighten the tasks of this year's plan both with regard to production and national income and also with regard to the growth of efficiency.

The development during the first half of this year, which was evaluated a few days ago by the supreme state and party bodies, testifies that, basically, these positive trends are being maintained and to some extent, even consolidated.

Despite our justified pride in the results achieved, we nevertheless cannot simultaneously succumb to self-complacency, or believe that all our problems have been resolved and that no new and more exacting tasks will face us.

WE MUST BE AWARE THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR SOCIETY, THE NEED TO ACCELERATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, THE RECONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION OF WHOLE BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, THE DEVEOPMENT OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, AND OTHER SECTORS, ALL PLACE NEW AND INCREASINGLY EXACTING DEMANDS ON OUR RESOURCES. WE MUST ALSO BE AWARE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND OF THE DEMANDS FOLLOWING FROM IT. WE MUST BEAR IN MIND THAT COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD IS CONFRONTING US WITH INCREASINGLY EXACTING TASKS AND HARSHLY TESTING THE TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND QUALITY OF OUR PRODUCTS. FROM THESE VIEWPOINTS IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS THAT WE MUST ASSESS THE ACHIEVED RESULTS VERY SOBERLY. WE MUST ORIENT OUR MAIN ATTENTION TOWARD WEAK SPOTS AND UNRESOLVED TASKS. OUR ECONOMY IS NOT YET AT ALL WORKING ACCORDING TO THE DEMANDS OF INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT. IN EFFECTING THE TRANSITION TO INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT, WE HAVE TAKEN CERTAIN IMPORTANT STEPS; BUT THEY ARE ONLY THE INITIAL STEPS. MANY OF OUR MOST DEMANDING TASKS IN THIS RESPECT ARE STILL BEFORE US.

Although it is understandable that the transition to intensification requires a certain amount of time, on the other hand we must realize that we cannot afford to lose time. The world will not wait for us. In view of the rapid rate of the present progress in research and development, any delay has great consequences. The achieved positive results therefore must be assessed from the viewpoint that THEY ARE THE FOUNDATION OF NEW AND MORE EXACTING TASKS IN THE SPHERE OF INTENSIFICATION, OF PROGRESS IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND OF THE NECESSARY CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION AND IN CONSUMPTION, TASKS WHICH MUST BE GRADUALLY, MOST EXACTINGLY AND CONSISTENTLY RESOLVED.

Understandably, this will require many basic steps in raising the efficiency of our management and planning system; this will also require many economic measures, more effective incentives for good work and, alternately, measures against bad, slovenly work and obsolescence.

In all these steps the party, as always, will bear in mind the interests of the working people's living standards, their social certainties, and the solution of associated problems.

THE FIGHT FOR PROGRESSIVE WORKING METHODS, FOR THE GROWTH OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, FOR THE CORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD SOCIAL OWNERSHIP AND NEEDS -- THIS IS THE MAIN SPHERE OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PROGRESS AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM, FOR THE FULFILLMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUR GLORIOUS REVOLUTIONARY AND BUILDING TRADITIONS. THIS IS THE SPHERE TOWARD WHICH WE MUST DIRECT OUR EFFORTS, ALL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, ALL COMMUNISTS, AND TOGETHER WITH THEM ALSO ALL TRADE UNION MEMBERS, YOUTH UNION MEMBERS, AND WHOLE COLLECTIVES, Josef Haman said in concluding his statement.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO PROSECUTOR GENERAL

LD051347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented the Order of the Republic in Prague Castle today to Jan Fejes, the prosecutor general of the CSSR. This high state decoration has been conferred on him on the occasion of his 75th birthday in recognition of his lifelong political and public activity for the benefit of the SR. Comrade Husak paid high tribute to the years of committed and selfless work of Comrade Fejes as a prewar member and official of the CPCZ. He singled out his active participation in the Slovak national uprising and his important share in building our socialist society, particularly in strengthening its legal system. He also presented to Comrade Fejes a commemorative medal on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. At the close, Comrade Husak wished him good health, great strength, and contentment in his private life in the years to come.

CZECH LEGAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SUGGESTIONS

LD041252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The main item on the agenda of today's session of the Czech National Council's Constitutional and Legal Committee was a report by the Czech SR People's Control Committee on the processing of complaints, notifications, and suggestions from citizens last year.

The report stated that almost half the complaints submitted were justified. They related mostly to supplies, the sale of goods in shops, and problems connected with housing. In their suggestions citizens pointed out ways of improving bus and urban transport, providing better service in shops, and improving work organization.

The committee members debated the effectiveness of measures aimed at restricting the unjustified earnings of some citizens, and pointed out shortcomings in the internal checking system of enterprises.

HONECKER CITES CHERNENKO ON ARMS POLICY

LD051741 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received a delegation from the Federation of Citizens' Action Groups for the Environment [BBU], presently visiting the GDR, for an exchange of views on current problems related to the preservation of peace and environmental protection. The delegation included the members of the Executive Committee Jo Leinen and Gunar Seitz; Advisory Council members Martin Bregler, Hermann Schatz, Peter Schoot, and Wolfgang Guhle; Treasurer Klaus Kall, and Gerd Hoernemann.

Erich Honecker, who informed the guests about the favorable balance sheet achieved in the year of the 35th anniversary of the GDR, said that those who are concerned about the protection of nature must above all be passionate fighters for peace. Everyone recognizes that all the efforts for the preservation of the natural living requirements of people, for the purity of the air and sea, the protection of forests, seas and oceans are only meaningful when there is success in preventing a nuclear world war that would annihilate mankind and destroy required needs for human existence. There is therefore nothing more important for the GDR than to do everything possible for the preservation of peace. It thus favors elimination of the danger that has arisen from the stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe, in particular in the FRG. We support, he said, a halt to the stationing of these missiles and their removal, which would make it possible to rescind the military countermeasures which have become necessary on our part. The GDR is in favor of a Europe free of nuclear weapons and of chemical weapons of mass destruction. The GDR strongly opposes the militarization of space pursued by the United States. The heavens must not be allowed to turn into the gateway to hell.

Erich Honecker outlined the constructive disarmament proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries, as contained in numerous statements, and, recently, in the declaration of the CEMA summit in Moscow. In this context he referred to the interview given by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who again called for a transition, in the security interests of all peoples and countries, to a policy of realism, healthy human understanding, and business-like cooperation in the solution of the tasks facing mankind. For this reason it was of great significance to conduct a political dialogue with all forces prepared for an understanding and to proceed along the path of detente and peaceful coexistence in a coalition of reason. In view of the worsening international situation, it is necessary to intensify moves toward peaceful coexistence. We are doing everything possible to ensure that the damage caused by the stationing of missiles is not increased but limited as much as possible. The peoples of the world and especially of Europe do not need an arms race and confrontation but disarmament and peaceful cooperation.

This applies particularly to tasks in the sphere of environmental protection. They have long assumed an important place in our country. He pointed out that the SED party program establishes that nature must be protected as a source of life, material riches, health, and happiness for people and that it must be preserved for future generations. The GDR constitution, too, contains such an obligation. The essence of the SED's economic strategy is aimed at the responsible and economical use of energy and raw materials and other material resources. This task is the responsibility of everyone in the economy and agriculture. The socialist state provides comprehensive resources for the reduction or lessening of pressures on the environment, which of course have to be correctly managed. In socialism, economic growth and environmental protection are not at odds but are mutually dependent.

Everything we do, said Erich Honecker, is directed at the welfare of the people, nothing is determined by the law of profit. Though the tasks and challenges are not small, advances in the economy of our country are at the same time also advances in the quality of life. It is precisely this unity of economic and social policy that spurs on the GDR's working people to high performance in production, in science and technology, and other spheres of life. We are well aware of the dangers that threaten our world, said Erich Honecker, but philosophizing about the end of the world is alien to us. Socialism is aimed at peace, at life, at a good future for the peoples in a world free of threats.

In the frank discussion, Jo Leinen explained the BBU's viewpoint of the need for active environmental protection as well as commitment to peace and disarmament. They [as received] spoke in favor of halting the missiles buildup, ending the arms race, disarming in West and East. He expressed his satisfaction over the exchange of information and praised the GDR's achievements in the sphere of environmental protection, which were followed internationally with great interest.

Taking part in the talk were: Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretariat of the SED Central Committee; Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for the environment and water management; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and secretary of state and chief of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council; and Guenter Rettner, deputy department chief of the SED Central Committee.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON KOSTANDOV DEATH

LD052012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers have sent a message of condolence on the death of Leonid Arkadeyevich Kostandov to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. The message is signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph.

Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, led the Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig trade fair. He died suddenly this morning.

The message pays tribute to him as an outstanding and proven CPSU official, a respected economic organizer and a loyal friend and fellow fighter of the GDR. By his indefatigable work for the successful development and deepening of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation, he gave lasting service to the strengthening of the fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU and between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR and to strengthening the community of socialist states.

He devoted himself wholeheartedly with his great experience to traversing new paths of cooperation to speed scientific-technological advance, to enhance the efficiency of social production, and to accelerate the dynamic growth of trade between the two countries.

"His talks as head of the Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig Autumn Fair again produced far-reaching results. To the last hour of his life our friend and comrade Leonid Kostandov dedicated himself unsparingly to the common cause of socialism and peace."

In a message to the family of Leonid Kostandov, Erich Honecker expressed his sincere condolence and profound sympathy.

Schuerer Accompanies Remains

LD052023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (ADN) -- The mortal remains of Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, were flown from Berlin to Moscow this evening. The coffin was accompanied on a special flight by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR side of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, and by Horst Soelle, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister for foreign trade.

Present at Vnukovo Airport were Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, members of the deceased's family, and the GDR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Egon Winkelmann.

SCHWEDT COMBINE, USSR SIGN 1985 OIL CONTRACT

LD051808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig, 5 Sep (ADN) -- The Schwedt Petrochemical Combine and the Soviet foreign trade organization Soyuznafteksport today signed a contract in Leipzig for the delivery of 17.1 million metric tons of petroleum from the Soviet Union to the GDR in 1985. The Soviet deliveries, which are exceedingly important for the GDR's dynamic and stable growth, are thus being steadily continued.

KOHL ATTENDS BRAUNSCHWEIG 'REVANCHIST' MEETING

AU051255 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Braunschweig (ADN) -- A central meeting of the so-called "Association of Expellees," the umbrella organization of all FRG revanchist associations, was held in Braunschweig Sunday. With this meeting the series of annual revanchist events was introduced which this organization is holding in all parts of the FRG in autumn this year. About 3,000 representatives of the association gathered in Braunschweig and, as in past years, made claims to areas of the former "German Reich within the borders of 1937" and thus called for a revision of the results of World War II and the postwar development. Amidst the drums rolls and fanfares the flags of the individual "Landsmannschaften" from areas that today belong to the territory of the PPR, the CSSR, the SR of Romania, and the USSR were brought into the hall and welcomed with applause by the participants in the event.

Helmut Kohl, FRG chancellor, addressed the participants in the revanchist meeting, showing in his speech his "solidarity" with the aims of the "Association of Expellees." For him it is a matter of course for a chancellor of the Federal Republic to participate in the meeting and make a speech. In the course of his statements Kohl supported the call to keep open the German question. He spoke of the need to take a long breath before history [einem langen Atem for der Geschichte] and demonstrated solidarity with the demands of the Landsmannschaften, which are in contrast to the European treaty system and the Helsinki Final Act.

JAROWINSKY, CUBA'S TRADE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD041423 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The dynamic development of trade between the GDR and Cuba was praised at a meeting in Leipzig today between Werner Jarowinsky, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, Cuba's foreign trade minister. The aims of the long-term trade agreement between the GDR and Cuba have been surpassed to a considerable degree. Both sides spoke of the importance of significant integration projects of the Cuban nonferrous heavy metal industry, the ceramics industry, as well as the energy sector. At the same time, they discussed on the basis of the most recent CEMA meeting the mutual supply of consumer goods and cooperation among the trade organs of both countries.

NICARAGUA'S AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS SCHUERER

LD311947 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1121 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) -- On Friday in Berlin Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Jaime Wheelock, member of the directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of Nicaragua, discussed measures for further expanding economic and trade relations between the GDR and Nicaragua. Gerhard Schuerer underlined in the friendly talk that in the future, too, the GDR would stand firmly at the side of the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of its vanguard the FSLN.

The comprehensive exchange of views centered on further steps toward implementing decisions reached in June in Berlin between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Daniel Ortega, member of the FSLN Directorate and coordinator of the Government Council of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Gerhard Schuerer outlined the GDR's experiences in the implementation of the SED's economic strategy, in particular in the sphere of managing and planning the economy. He underlined the numerous efforts and initiatives of the working people in the combines, enterprises, and institutions to make the 35th year of the founding of the GDR the most successful in the history of the workers' and peasants' state.

Jaime Wheelock thanked the SED, the government and the entire people of the GDR for their consistent peace policy and the demonstrations of fraternal alliance, which meet with a great response among his country's population. He described the way the Nicaraguan people are struggling with great commitment to safeguard and further expand their revolutionary achievements.

Wheelock Praises Ties, Departs

LD020128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- Jaime Wheelock, member of the directorate of the FSLN and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of Nicaragua, at a press conference in Berlin today praised the GDR's consistent solidarity ties with the people of Nicaragua.

During his talks with representatives of the SED and the GDR government and during visits to agricultural enterprises he said he felt once again the deep solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of his people. "We got to know the GDR as a flourishing socialist country which loves peace." His stay in Berlin, Dresden, Erfurt, and Potsdam conveyed many valuable experiences.

Jaime Wheelock emphasized the agreement between the policy of Nicaragua and the GDR for preserving peace and solving his country's problems. The GDR affirmed its readiness to expand economic and scientific-technological cooperation , especially in agriculture. This promoted economic progress and reduced Nicaragua's economic dependence, which was a legacy of the Somoza dictatorship and its colonial ties.

The minister said that the defense of national sovereignty is at present the most important political task. While maintaining the pluralist system, the FSLN and government consider the principle of national unity a precondition for this. The Reagan administration, the CIA, counterrevolutionary forces, and reactionaries in neighboring states are however, constantly trying to thwart this democratic path of Nicaragua.

The FSLN delegation headed by Jaime Wheelock was cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport this afternoon by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

PRC COAL MINISTER ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS

LD051401 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- Chinese Minister of the Coal Industry Gao Yangwen arrived in Berlin on Wednesday [5 September] for talks on deepening scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and China in the coal industry field. In an initial talk with Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and energy, there as a discussion on how the two countries could work more closely in tapping and opening up deposits and extracting and utilizing coal and on its high-grade processing.

During his several-day visit to the GDR the guest will visit the Leipzig Autumn Fair and learn about effective technologies and high-grade products in open-cast mines and in processing and engineering enterprises.

FISCHER RECEIVES IRANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD042205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy foreign minister for political affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for a talk on international issues and the development of bilateral relations. He explained the GDR's peace policy. Its foremost aim is, together with the Soviet Union, the other socialist states, and all the world's peace forces, to save the world from nuclear catastrophe. Both men agreed that the aggressive policy of imperialism and its quest for military superiority threaten the world. Oskar Fischer referred to the need for ending the tragic conflict between Iraq and Iran as soon as possible in the interest of the peoples.

Sheykh ol-Eslam emphasized the common anti-imperialist interests of both countries. Both men affirmed the desire for their states to consolidate bilateral cooperation for the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace. The Iranian politician is visiting the GDR for consultations with Gerd Koenig, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

MALAGASY FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD312114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) -- Foreign Minister of Madagascar Jean Bemananjara ended his official visit to the GDR today. He was seen off at Berlin Airport by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Earlier, Jean Bemananjara and his entourage visited Berlin City Hall. Mayor of Berlin Erhard Krack informed the guests about the development of the GDR capital into a socialist metropolis and explained Berlin's housing construction program. In the Hall of Shields the Malagasy foreign minister wrote his name in the city's Golden Book. He thanked his host for the briefing and expressed hope that the GDR will continue to develop as successfully as in the past 35 years of its existence.

JAPANESE DELEGATION MEETS FISCHER, DEPARTS

LD052121 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- Today GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received the Japanese parliamentary delegation led by Y. Tsuchiya, chairman of the Japan-GDR Friendship Group in the House of Councillors. He briefed them on the GDR's various initiatives and efforts to make a constructive contribution to preventing nuclear war and improving the extremely acute international situation. Together with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact allies, he said, the GDR is doing everything in its power to reverse the dangerous trends in world affairs and stabilize peace.

The Japanese politicians spoke about Japan's undertaking to help ensure that war shall be banished forever from the face of the earth. In this connection Hoshio Sakurauchi, a leading politician and deputy of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, emphasized the need to work actively for international detente and relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

In their discussion of the developing friendly relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and Japan, both sides came out in favor of working along the lines of the large vistas opened up by Erich Honecker's visit to Japan for cooperation which will benefit both sides.

Present at the meeting were Ambassador Herbert Barth, member of the board of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Yazuru Murakami. The Japanese parliamentarians left for home today.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER MEETS SPD OFFICIALS

AU051314 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Monday Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, met with Wolfgang Roth, deputy chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Group in the FRG Bundestag, and with Gerhard Schroeder, Bundestag SPD deputy, at the construction sector stand in Leipzig. At the stand the SPD politicians learned about the efficiency of the GDR construction sector. In the subsequent talk, which took place in a business-like atmosphere, economic relations between the GDR and the FRG in the construction sector were discussed. Minister Junker reported on the implementation of the GDR housing construction program and the tasks of the construction sector in further implementing the investment program for environmental protection.

GROUPS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH LATIN AMERICA

LD312219 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) -- "We assure the progressive forces of Latin America of our continued solidarity with and firm support for their just fight for peace, democracy, and social progress, against imperialist interference, economic exploitation, and fascist tyranny." This is said in a joint solidarity statement of the Solidarity Committee, FDGB National Executive Committee National Council of the National Front, FDJ Central Council, Central Executive Committee of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association, Democratic Women's League National Executive Committee, Peace Council, International Friendship League, Cultural League and the GDR Committee for Human Rights, on the occasion of Latin American Solidarity Week (4-11 September).

On behalf of all GDR citizens the statement demands that the threat and boycott policy toward Cuba be stopped, the acts of aggression against Nicaragua be ended at once, and that a political solution to the conflicts in Central America be brought about in agreement with the sovereign rights of Nicaragua on the basis of the proposals of that country and of the Contadora states.

The statement also demands: An end to the interference of U.S. imperialism in El Salvador and the other countries of Latin America, respecting the right to self-determination of the Latin American peoples, the immediate withdrawal of occupying troops from Grenada, and reestablishment of the right to national self-determination for the people of Grenada, an end to the dictatorships in Uruguay and Chile, and freedom for Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee and for all the imprisoned and persecuted patriots of Latin America.

"We watch with concern how the present U.S. Administration, supported by its allies and internal reaction, has rasied terror and aggression against its southern neighbors to official state policy. In particular, escalation against people through and blockade against socialist Cuba, aggression against sovereign Nicaragua, and the military attack on small, defenseless Grenada, have created an explosive situation in Cental America and in the Caribbean."

With the increasingly extensive support of the antipeople regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala, with the development of Honduras into a launchpad for future U.S. Armed Forces in the Caribbean and off the coasts and borders of Nicaragua, with the mining of Nicaraguan ports and the direct support of counterrevolutionary gangs and mercenaries by the CIA, the Reagan administration is fanning tension in the region, the joint statement notes.

"The United States leaves no stone unturned in order to secure hegemony in Latin America, to contain the attraction of socialism in Cuba, to remove the example on popular revolution in Nicaragua, and to stifle the peoples' liberation.

"With its adventurous arms policy and with blackmail and exploitation of other peoples through the policy of high interest rates, the Reagan administration has driven many Latin American states to the brink of ruin.

"In order to successfully continue the legitimate fight of the Latin American peoples for respect of their national interests, the support of all democratic world public opinion is needed."

LDPD CHIEF STRESSES SUPPORT FOR SOCIALIST STATE

LD041405 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD], Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach, affirmed in Berlin today the allegiance of the Liberal Democrats to their socialist German state. Speaking to party delegates from all kreise and bezirke he characterized the GDR as the place where, for 3 and 1/2 decades now, the LDPD's traditional ideals of peace, human rights, and democratic participation have been realized. The defense of these gains is seen by his party as the main field of their political work, Manfred Gerlach said. The Liberal Democrats have adjusted their work to the demands of the new stage of the economic strategy. The LDPD stressed in this connection that all factors should be used to give intensification a comprehensive character. Thus, by means of increasing labor productivity a noticeable number of workers have been released for other tasks. Manfred Gerlach emphasized that no one in the GDR need worry about his job because the cry of fear "the robots are coming" is not valid here. It is necessary to increase production of high-quality consumer goods, make more intensive use of modern production equipment, as well as expand the construction of rationalization measures and raw material [word indistinct] The LDPD holds special responsibility in the service, repair and supply sector. Tradesmen and traders increasingly understand the political importance of their work. Under conditions which are not always simple, tasks are being solved with high increases in performance and little expenditure. This is also true of those LDPD members who are participating in housing construction at the core of the socio-political program.

Honecker Policy Endorsed

LD042127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN) -- The seventh conference of officials of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD], one of the five parties in the GDR, began in Berlin today. It will be reviewing, a few weeks before the GDR's 35th anniversary, the implementation of the 13th LDPD Congress resolutions, and discussing the party's active contribution to the pursuit of the policy of peace and prosperity proclaimed by the 10th SED Congress.

In a resolution on the key points of the party's work, the participants, including members of the People's Chamber, members of the GDR National Front Council, chairmen and secretaries of local party organizations, fully endorsed the interview given by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council on topical questions of home and foreign policy. The resolution says, the LDPD supports the proposals of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states aimed at eliminating the danger of nuclear war posed by the arms buildup and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism in the United States and other NATO states. The LDPD strongly opposes the revanchist propaganda of reactionary forces in the FRG.

LDPD Chairman Manfred Gerlach described the GDR as the impressive achievement of its citizens, built up in 3 and 1/2 decades. LDPD members see themselves as part of the comprehensive peace movement in the GDR. This calls for commitment at all times, partisanship and deeds for socialism, the best cause in the world. The socialist community will not permit the destruction of the approximate military balance. It offers goodwill and a realistic concept for genuine negotiations and the lessening of military and political confrontation.

MAIN ECONOMIC TRENDS FOR 1981-83 OUTLINED

LD311144 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) -- Entitled "Main Tendencies in Hungarian Economy", the Central Statistical Office of Hungary has published a comprehensive survey on production, consumption-accumulation, investment, export, import, national and company incomes, employment, wages, salaries, purchasing power and the consumption of the population in 1981-83, i.e. the first three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan term. (Summary:) The main tendencies of economic development correspond with the guidelines adopted by the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party: Hungary's external economic balance improved and the standard of living has not deteriorated for the population as a whole. To consolidate Hungary's external economic position, consumption and accumulation had to be restrained and for that reason, import had to be cut and export increased. To improve Hungary's balance of payments, investment projects were reduced by 11 per cent as from 1980 so that the current level of investment projects corresponds to that of 1976. In 1982, for the first time in ten years, there was a foreign trade surplus of 6,800 million forints and by 1983 it reached 17,600 million.

In 1983 national income was at the planned level. Industry and agriculture continued to contribute about two-thirds though because of bad weathers the contribution of agriculture was smaller last year than in previous years. The output of state-owned industry slightly rose, while slack demand, disruptions in materials supply and fewer than needed hands reduced the output of cooperative industry by 5.2 per cent.

Last year the value of the output of small ventures, private and intra-enterprise work collectives, was 4,600 million forints. Last year stockpiling was markedly smaller than in previous years, as urged by the economic regulators. However, it was unfavourable that the reduction heavily affected the stock of important goods, those especially suitable for export. In the past two years the manufacturing and trading companies reduced the amount of goods in stock in the first three quarters of the year and heavily increased it in the last quarter. The fluctuation was detrimental to smooth production and sales.

The number of active earners has gradually decreased since 1976. On January 1, 1984, the figure was 4,935,000 35,000 fewer than a year before and 80,000 fewer than in 1981. The workforce of building trade declined by about nine per cent in three years, that of industry by five per cent and transport and trade were also affected. The number of people in technical and business accountancy jobs declined, while employment in public administration, productive, health service and cultural jobs rose by six per cent.

In the past three years by far more people changed jobs than earlier: 547,000 in 1980, 608,000 in 1981 and 609,000 in 1982, and eighty per cent of them were manual workers. With the exception of building trade, the tendency increased in every branch, by a peak 42 per cent in agriculture. People changed jobs on the initiative of the employer only in four to seven per cent of the cases. Efforts purposefully to regroup the workforce have so far been unsuccessful.

In 1981-83, 380,000 homes were put on piped water, boosting the overall figure to 2.3 million homes. Seventy-five settlements were connected to the natural gas mains and work to that end is either planned or already under way in 73 further localities.

The aims of the health service have not been fully attained in the last three years, while medical care became more effective. People spent shorter time in hospitals and had to wait less before being admitted to a hospital. The number of kindergarten places increased by seven per cent, faster than planned. Today 455,000 children attend kindergartens, 87 per cent of the 3-6 age group.

TRANSPORT OF TRADE WITH USSR REVIEWED

AU041431 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Summary] "Thirty percent of our foreign trade turnover is taken up by import-export with the Soviet Union. The transport enterprises of the two countries will shift some 27 million metric tons of goods this year." Railway transport has the most important role with "more than one-third of Hungarian State Railways' international transport going to the Soviet Union. Smooth railway transport is assured through cooperation between border officials." The relatively small capacity of the Soviet border area presents some problems, but they are duly dealt with.

In the field of cargo shipping, "about 1.5 million metric tons of goods arrive on ships from the Soviet Union, and some 500,000 metric tons of goods are exported to the Soviet Union by ship." Public road transportation is used primarily for the shipment of perishable goods, with some 10,000 trucks transporting goods between the Soviet Union and Hungary every year. Transport by cargo planes is not considerable, but airline passenger traffic is much greater. "After the GDR, the Soviet Union is our biggest air-traffic partner with 300-400,000 passengers yearly on Hungarian Air Transport Enterprise and Aeroflot planes." There is extensive cooperation in the construction and further development of modern airplanes and, "in 15 years, 250,000 Hungarian aeronautical experts have received high-level training in the Soviet Union."

PUBLIC INSPECTORS REPORT SHOP SHORTCOMINGS

AU041415 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Aug 84 p 8

[Summary] Reporting on the results of the activity of the first half of the year, public inspectors at the meeting of the Presidium of the Budapest TU Council said that "they inspected more than 3,000 shops and found various shortcomings and irregularities in almost 21 percent of them." In the case of food shops, "29 percent of those inspected would harm the interests of the customer. They found deviation from fixed prices in 24 shops, and found the scales set incorrectly in 34 shops." The inspectors found many self-service stores dirty and lacking in price labels. "The inspectors examined the supply situation of children's shoes and visited 117 stores," and found shortages of children's shoes of small sizes. The inspectors also checked private traders' prices and found that "almost one-third of them could not explain their goods' origins, to say nothing about the prices." Their work is made more difficult by the fact that the council price-setting officials have not developed a standard practice for setting the profit ceiling for fair trading.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES MONGOLIAN TIES

AU041422 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The Presidential Council held a meeting on Friday, 31 August. The body reaffirmed the friendship and cooperation agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] signed on the occasion of the official friendship visit made by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, to the MPR on 1 June.

The Presidential Council decided, on the basis of a report submitted by the Council of Ministers, that the Teacher' Training College of Baja will continue its activit- in the future under the name Eotvos Jozsef Teachers' Training College. In addition, the body decided on appointments, and also released and elected judges. The Presidential Council appointed Dr Laszlo Toth transportation secretary of state as of 1 September.

HONECKER VISIT CHANGE COUNTERS FRG 'ILLUSIONS'

LD051205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Today the West German cabinet is to discuss the postponement of Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG. Here is a commentary by Andrzej Czechowicz.

[Czechowicz] The cancellation of Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG is a reflection of the state of relations between the two German states. In the sensational atmosphere surrounding the visit which has been created in the Federal Republic, and in statements made by leading Bonn politicans, including Chancellor Kohl, it was difficult to see positive factors which should accompany a summit meeting between two states located in a sensitive part of Europe, at a junction between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

In spite of the fact that statesmen in Bonn proclaim their adherence to the principles of realistic and detente policy, and to being guided by the letter and spirit of concluded agreements, at the same time they have made statements, including contradictory ones, on the unification of Germany, or on frontiers of 1937. For example, Chancellor Kohl spoke in this way at the congress of Landsmannshaften in Brunswick. Small wonder that Social-Democratic opposition blames the ruling coalition for the failure of the visit to materialize, and SPD Chairman and former Chancellor Willi Brandt asked the government to explain the matter in the Bundestag.

GDR leader Erich Honecker clearly defined on what conditions the development of relations between the two states depends: on observance of the principle of equality, sovereignty, and noninterferance in internal affairs.

The Cancellation of Erich Honecker's visit has dispelled illusions entertained in Bonn concerning the effectiveness of the policy of revanchism, according to which the German question is still open.

KOHL'S BRUNSWICK REMARKS AMOUNT TO REVISIONISM

LD052154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Jan Gadowski commentary]

[Text] We know people who in spite of everything could not or would not believe that, 40 years after the normalization treaties with the Soviet Union, Poland, and the GDR, and after the Helsinki agreements, genuine and dangerous revanchist policies aiming to erase the Nazi fiasco and to reverse the results of World War II are presently intensifying in the FRG. I expect that such people will be convinced by the highest authority in this respect -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. As we know, on Sunday Kohl took part in a congress of organizations of the so-called expellees in Brunswick. He provided his chancellor's, governmental patronage to the professional revisionists. He identified with their aims.

What was the meaning of Kohl's statement at the revanchist rally? It was that Germany, in its prewar form and boundaries, continues to legally exist; that today it cannot be realized, but it remains a long-term aim; that that is the shape in which Germany must be unified, and the young generation should be brought up in this spirit; and finally, that the treaties concluded by the FRG, including the treaty with Poland, can be binding only on the FRG, so in the context of unification the whole matter, (?including) the Polish borders, would again come up on the agenda. The German problem remains open, Kohl said. If this isn't revisionism of the first kind, what is?

The FRG Government uses two languages. One reassures Poland and all socialist states. In this language it renounces revanchism and revisionism, and promises to observe treaties. Another tongue is used by the Bonn leaders for themselves, to mobilize the public around revanchist aims. They use U.S. policies to support themselves in it; that is obvious. They have been given courage and resolve by the new American nuclear missiles being installed on West German territory and President Reagan's statements questioning the postwar legal and state order in Europe.

Today, some of the FRG press, like part of the public there, is raising an alarm, frightened by revisionism's adventurism. Among others, (Roald Wernstedt), Social-Democratic activist, made this accurate description of Kohl's speech in Brunswick: Suggesting to the gathering that following Germany's unconditional surrender it is possible to recapture Silesia, Pomerania, and East Prussia for an imaginary Germany, with consideration of all the elements of the present and future, simply means war.

UK OFFICIAL STATES SUPPORT FOR IMF APPLICATION

LD051545 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Lord Shackleton, chairman of the East European Trade Council and the former member of several conservative British governments, has ended an official visit to Poland. Yesterday he called on Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. At a press conference shortly afterwards, Lord Shackleton remarked that all high-level government talks, including that with Mr Olszowski, had proceeded in unusually friendly atmosphere. There are no major obstacles on the road towards closer Polish-British economic cooperation, he commented, adding that the time of stagnation is over. Britain, said Lord Shackleton, will support Poland's application for access to the International Monetary Fund despite American reservations, and also will be active in negotiating acceptable conditions for that part of Poland's foreign debt which is guaranteed by the Western governments, the so-called Paris Club.

DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICIZES WEST'S REARMING

LD051932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The "Shield-84" joint exercises of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are due to be held soon. Units of the Polish People's Army are already in the exercise area in the CSSR. Intensive combat training in all subunits is continuing. The same is the case as far as units of other fraternal armies are concerned.

The second edition of a field newspaper for the troops on exercise has, among other things, an article by General Florian Siwicki, Poland's minister of national defense. The author draws attention to the fact that expansionist and aggressive aspirations, which have again overshadowed everything else in the policies pursued by the main capitalist states, are reflected in the intensified program of arming and in the refusal to ratify earlier negotiated agreements, as well as in acting in such a way as to break off a number of disarmament negotiations and to evade their resumption, and in the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in central Europe.

Florian Siwicki examines the present international situation and draws attention to the fact that history warns us that dangers should not be played down and that old errors should not be made again. We have learned, the minister writes, to draw conclusions from the past. We strengthen the ties of friendship that link all the fraternal socialist countries.

WIEJACZ SPEAKS AT FOREIGN POLICY EXHIBIT

LD051335 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 4 -- Forty years of Poland's postwar foreign policy and of the enduring effects produced by its consistent peace line are epitomized by an exhibition opened on the 40th anniversary of People's Poland at one of Warsaw's foreign press and book clubs.

The exhibition features photographs, documents, and books concerning the activities of Polish diplomacy on the international arena and the key aspects of Polish foreign policy, such as building the security of Poland on firm alliances with the Soviet Union and other socialist camp states, struggle for peace, disarmament, and development of extensive international cooperation.

The PKWN (Polish Committee of National Liberation) Manifesto, which is the first document of People's Poland, reads: "Polish foreign policy will be a democratic policy based on the principle of collective security."

Poland has consistently followed this principle as an initiator and founding member of the United Nations, through many peace and disarmament initiatives, including the historic Rapacki and Gomulka plans. Poland has been co-architect of the CSCE process, and has made untiringly efforts tointensify cooperation with manh countries all over the world.

The exhibition was opened by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Olszowski, and Deputy ForeignMinister Jozef Wiejacz took the floor to recall the unshakable principles of Polish foreign policy and emphasize that both the oldest and the more recent documents confirm fidelity to the principles adopted in the beginnings of People's Poland their continuity over the past 40 years.

The active character of the Polish foreign policy is enjoying support on the part of the Polish nation and it has won the world's recognition. Among other things, Minister Wiejacz, underlined Poland's significant role, owing to which Europe has had 40 years of peace, despite upheavals and strains elsewhere in the world.

Today we are experiencing a difficult time due to the policy led by the U.S. Administration. The achievements of detente and cooperation to which Poland has actively contributed are being undermined. It is not accidental that there are attempts to isolate Poland and use her in the anti-communist crusade. It is not accidental that the Federal Republic of Germany is a territory for installing rockets and reviving revisionistic tendencies.

Opposing these dangerous trends we shall strive to cure the international situation and to free mankind from the jeopardy of a nuclear conflict, stated Minister Wiejacz.

The exhibition illustrates historic moments of signing the treaties which provide bases for fraternal friendship and cooperation between Poland and other socialist countries, numerous top-level contacts, as well as cultural and scientific cooperation. The photographs also give a reminder of the milestone treaty signed by Poland and the FRG in 1970 on the bases of normalization of mutual relations.

Poland's active foreign policy also means her participation in the U.N. peace-keeping missions in various regions of the world and support granted by Poland to the nations fighting for national and social liberation and for a just order in the world, against imperialism and neo-colonialism.

SOLIDARITY'S 'DISTORTION' OF TU IDEALS VIEWED

AU051718 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Sep 84 p 4

[Jerzy Bielecki article: "A Screen for Pluralism"]

[Excerpts] In November 1980, the statute for the independent and self-governing trade union "Solidarity" was registered. In the first paragraph the statute stated unequivocally that this union "will develop activity involving defending the interests of workers, and supplying their material, cultural, and social needs." In other words, the statute said it would be a trade union.

However, it soon turned out that many activists of the newly emerged trade union "Solidarity" had a distorted understanding of trade union ideals, and that they had no intention of caring for what directly concerns the standard of living and social conditions, but possessed a broader political horizon involving usurping the right to steer the country's fortunes.

It is the young Solidarity movement's misfortune that it became a target of direct infiltration by members of the Social Self-Defense Committee and by members of other antisocialist opposition groups. These were not interested in workers, in the final analysis.

This can be illustrated by the Solidarity leadership's attitude toward the other trade unions of the time. The leadership's loud appeal was for trade union pluralism. They said that only when many trade unions exist can one show who is best.

Then they went all the way. They increased their demands, declaring their readiness to strike and threatening strikes at every opportunity. They even said that the strike pistol should be placed against the authorities' head.

Let us get down to facts. Many of us remember the so-called battle for work-free Saturdays in January 1981. Serious writers in the west wondered how on earth one could shorten working hours during a tense, crisis situation. Yet the Solidarity leadership forced such decisions by threatening to create strikes.

Once the decision to strike had been made, then woe betide those members of other trade unions, the branch and autonomous trade unions, who wanted to continue working. Psychological terror awaited them, and sometimes even physical threats. Ordering their members working in the maintenance services to shut off power and other supplies, Solidarity leaders made it impossible for others to work.

This pseudo trade union pluralism a la Solidarity was, therefore, a travesty, especially in the coal industry. At a time when coal extraction had fallen disastrously, and when furnaces in cement works were shut down and entire factories and districts deprived of electricity due to the shortage of coal, Solidarity activists waged a relentless fight against those miners who had decided to work on free Saturdays with the understanding tha the country and working people needed coal.

Lack of tolerance and making all actions subservient to the political goals of the antisocialist opposition -- such was the practice. Yet point 19 of Solidarity's program said: "Our union recognizes the principle of pluralism in the trade union movement and sees the possibility of local joint activity with other trade unions."

Was this pluralism meant to look the way it did in the ball-bearing plant in Krosno or in the Szczyglowice coal mine? In both places the chairmen of the branch trade unions became the targets of intimidation and physical violence from Solidarity leaders. Because they did not agree with Solidarity's policy, they were carted out of their workplaces in wheelbarrows, and a wave of unrest was started.

In the fall of 1981, when the Council of Ministers Trade Union Affairs Committee proposed to trade union headquarters the setting up of a joint mixed commission for dealing with the vital affairs of working people, the Solidarity leadership said no! They arrogantly and haughtily demanded separate talks with the government and spoke out against the settling of working people's affairs at the same table with branch and autonomous trade unionists. They did not regard them as partners in political settlements. The chairman of Solidarity's Lower Silesia chapter said: "We must build and extend a trade union apparatus which in the future will adopt a function in the administration." These are the kind of trade unionists they wanted to shape.

Why? We will find the answer to this question, among other places, in the agenda of talks that Solidarity representatives wanted to hold with the government and actually did hold in various teams. For example, one topic was the appointment of a so-called social council for the national economy, a body for which the Solidarity leaders wanted voting and executive powers and which was to be fully subservient to Solidarity. Another topic gave a different shape to the law on state enterprises and workers self-management bodies, so that these bodies could be made fully subservient to the Solidarity leadership and so that state ownership could gradually be transformed into group ownership, in accordance with the idea of a so-called self-governing republic.

And what happened when it came to talks that were really of a trade union nature? Let us give an example. Discussions on state social policy were held in the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Services. We read in a report on one of these meetings in a Solidarity press agency bulletin (No 46 of 25 Oct 1981) that..."Solidarity proposed the extension of the directive permitting earlier retirement, which expires on January 1982." Today, in light of experience and faced with an acute manpower shortage and a lack of professionals with a lot of experience, we can imagine what would have happened if the government had agreed to this.... These are the kind of matters, full of demogogy, which Solidarity tried to launch, even while dealing with purely trade union affairs.

Let us recall facts from a later period. Working people and the socialist state now needed trade unions. Therefore, it was necessary to organize that trade union movement from scratch. We remember the mass of various "underground structures" and Western agencies that emerged following the Sejm's adoption of the trade union law in October 1982. The newly emerging trade unions were immediately branded with the label "regime" [rezymowe], boycotts were called for, and the new trade unionists were even terrorized, with combustible materials being placed beneath the doors of their apartments. All this was performed by the "supporters of trade union pluralism," defenders of freedom and democracy....

Yet these new unions have 4.5 million members today, are independent and self-governing, and are becoming more and more numerous and an increasingly important force and real partner of the authorities during the preparation and making of decisions concerning working people. Their activity shows that unity of the trade union movement is needed for the good of the workers class, and that miners, dockworkers, metalworkers, and other workers should all exercise the same concern over the vital interests of individual professional groups, because they all form the workers class, and the workers class requires class trade unions that are strong in unity.

REPRESENTATIVES SEE NEED FOR TU INTEGRATION

LD051534 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 5 -- Representatives of trade unions which function in state farms have met in Torun to discuss the assumptions for their cooperation. The representatives expressed the belief that at the present stage of development of the trade movement in Poland there is a need for further integration for the benefit of the working people, especially in respective economic branches in which there are functioning several or a dozen or so national trade union organizations.

The representatives decided to hold regular consultations on all issues being of interest to federations participating in the meeting, which organize employees of land melioration, veterinary medicine, technical services for agriculture, and geodesy offices. Union representatives also appointed a wording group which will draft the principles of integration of the federations affiliating trade unions operating in state owned farms. The principles will be put under discussion by statutory meetings of the federation bodies. Participants in the meeting also resolved to encourage all federations of trade unions operating in the agricultural sector, food economy and related branches to join in the integration activities.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES TU PROPOSALS, WORK PROBLEMS

AU311556 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[PAP report]

[Text] The 28 August session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, which took place before the forthcoming fourth anniversary of the signing of the Szczecin, Gdansk, and Jastrzebie accords, stressed the permanence and irreversibility of the program of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the policy line of socialist renewal: accords, struggle, and reform.

The continuation of this policy line is bringing beneficial changes to the country's sociaoeconomic situation and allows for overcoming crisis phenomena. The party is and will be faithful to this policy line.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, together with representatives of the leaders of certain countrywide trade union and organizations and the following federations of independent, self-governing trade unions -- the federation of the communal and regional economy; of the bituminous coal mines, mining work enterprises, and shaft construction enterprises; of health protection workers; of the light industry; of the metallurgical and electrical machine industries; and of the cooperative movement -- reviewed the crucial problems facing social and standard of living activities carried out by work plants. It discussed the implementation of proposals made in this field as the result of the meetings of the trade union aktiv at the Baildon Steelworks [August 1983] and at the M. Nowotko Mechanical Plants.

Growth has been noted, especially after the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, in the activeness of the party, trade union, and self-management organizations, as well as the administration toward ensuring that the work forces receive the correct level of social-standard of living benefits. This issue is being examined by the party leadership, and the proposals made are sent to the Council of Ministers to be taken into consideration in the work of the economic administration. The trade union movement is organizing and checking the activities aimed at satisfying the needs of the work force and their families in an increasing number of work plants.

Attention was drawn to the fact that despite the progress made in the recent past, there are still irregularities in a considerable number of plants, along with neglect and a lack of adequate care for the workers' working conditions. As a result of the modernization investment programs implemented in 1983, the workers' working conditions were improved in over 600,000 jobs. However, about 1.5 million people still work in conditions that are hazardous to their health. This is why an appeal was made for party organizations and trade unions to increase their supervision of the activities of the enterprise managements in this branch, to eliminate the most arduous jobs, and to introduce robots and new scientific-technological solutions. It was deemed necessary to introduce more effective organizational-legislative solutions in the framework of the economic reform, solutions which will improve the working conditions in industrial plants.

This year, the continuing trend in the growing number of accidents at work was halted, and the number of people falling ill due to professional diseases also dropped. In order to achieve a further improvement in the health protection of the work forces, the industrial health service must be consolidated, and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare must ensure that it receives medical cadres, that essential equipment is installed at plant health service centers and professional rehabilitation and remedial branch centers, especially those for work forces whose work is hazardous to their health.

A noticeable improvement occurred in the supply of workers with protective gear, but the trade unions' criticism of the quality of certain kinds of working and protective clothing, as well as the short supply of some of it, was recognized as just. It was decided to advise the Council of Ministers Planning Commission to make the production of protective gear for workers particularly important in the central annual plan for 1985.

The activities that have hitherto been undertaken to increase the number of workers who benefit from plant cafeteria food are insufficient. No progress has been noted in the organizational work of plant cafeterias and self-service buffets, in the quality of the meals they serve, or in the elimination of sanitary negligence. The Council of Ministers was asked to assess the state of development of mass catering in plants and to undertake activities to ensure progress in this area.

The supply of basic food items to the work forces, especially vegetables and fruits, is a particularly topical task in the current situation. However, the social costs and financial outlay borne by plants which are replacing specialized shops in these activities are too high. In this connection, the Council of Ministers was asked to recommend that an organizational system be worked out to implement the gradual transfer from work plants to shops of the task of supplying the work forces with agricultural produce for the winter at wholesale prices.

An important and systematically increasing role in the resolution of housing difficulties is being performed by work plants. The initiatives undertaken in this area by trade unions, Union of Polish Socialist Youth organizations, and by the future residents of these apartments are deemed particularly valuable. It was decided that it is correct to increase people's access to developed areas, to grant credit aid to work plants that are carrying out housing construction, as well as to increase social supervision over injustified increases in the costs of this construction.

A positive appraisal was made of the progress in the organization of rest holidays for workers and their families. In order to ensure a further development of the benefits in this field, it was recommended that an assessment be made of the degree to which these holidays are taken advantage of and how their payments and costs are shaping up.

The holiday exchange program between Poland and the GDR, CSSR, and other socialist countries, which was widely introduced this year, was highly assessed. Its organizers -- the trade unions -- were praised, and it was suggested that the experiences of these holidays should be analyzed to draw conclusions that would provide a basis on which this exchange could be developed.

The Politburo asked the trade unions to:

-- create a social work inspectorate and to develop ther statutory activities in this area by the end of 1984;

-- to review jobs in the fall, taking into special consideration order, cleanliness, and social and standard of living conditions in plants, as well as to make proposals to work plants on improving their work conditions in 1985;

-- to introduce initiatives and take part in the development of cultural, sports-tourism, and recreational activities at plants by organizing mass functions for workers and their families.

The demands of the trade unions for changing the principles governing the way the social and housing funds are calculated were, on the other hand, deemed correct. It was indicated to the Council of Ministers that it is necessary to undertake suitable work on this issue.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo made a complex appraisal of the extent and state of preventing and methods of combating phenomena of social pathology among the young generation. Signs and determinants were discussed of the failure of children and young people to adapt to society in connection with their emotional and social immaturity, their submitting to the negative influences of their environment, the disintegration of the family, and the state of their physical health and mental welfare. It was stated that despite the fact that in recent years some of the phenomena that have been analyzed have become less frequent or have been moderated, there is still considerable risk of children and young people from the destructive influence of the margin of society and the lack of proper educational care. The proposals adopted at the Politburo session recommended that, among other things, a long-term program be worked out for the prevention and combating of pathological phenomena among children and young people, that the Committee for Youth Affairs under the Council of Ministers should ensure the proper coordination of all the initiatives made with this goal in mind, and that the legal regulations governing this field and the institutional and social checks made to see whether they are being observed, should be further improved.

SUPREME COURT EXAMINES ELECTORS' PROTESTS

AU041118 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Aug 84 p 4

[PAP report]

[Text] On 29 August the Supreme Court examined some of the protests of electors against the validity in certain regions of the people's councils elections held on 17 June, or against the election of specific councillors.

Among the nine protests examined on 29 August, the court deferred four and adjourned four. In one case, the decision will be announced at a later date.

Of the cases that were deferred, two came from the village of Gajewo in Suwalki Voivodship. One of its residents submitted a protest against the election of a councillor, saying that his candidature did not have the support of the electors, while the other put forward accusations against the same person, claiming that he does not fulfill the requirements set down in Article 1 of the electoral law which deals with the candidate's moral-political attributes. The court did not recognize the protests, proceeding on the assumption that the fact that the participants of the consultative meeting in one village refused to grant their support does not predetermine the decision of the electoral colleges, because in two other villages in the same electoral district, there were no reservations about the candidate. The accusations made against the councillor were deemed by the court to be too vague and poorly documented.

The protest submitted by the electors of Skarszewa in Gdansk Voivodship against the election of three councillors to the town and rural parish council and another to the voivodship people's council were deferred because the court decided that the accusations against the candidates were not voiced during the consultative meetings, in accordance with the electoral law, but at a later meeting that was of a different nature. For this reason they could not be examined by the bodies that were supervising the elections, and therefore they could not be examined by the Supreme Court. The fourth protest, voiced by an elector from Katowice, was dismissed because the court could not see a direct connection between the accusations against the councillor and the course of the elections or the councillor's present work.

The protests whose examination was deferred were the most difficult cases, and demanded detailed investigation, checking of local documents, and so on. For example, in the case of the protest of an elector from Pabianice, the court ruled that a list should be presented to it by the electors of the relevant district in order to ascertain whether there is really a difference between the number of people who actually voted and those registered on the election lists. The protest made by the electors from Brinow near Warsaw (concerning the election of a person who does not fulfill the requirements set down in the electoral law) and the documents connected with this protest should be further analyzed. Witnesses will also be called. Additional documents were also requested in the case of the protest lodged in Radom Voivodship, while the case in Ostroleka Voivodship was deferred because the protest was signed by three electors, while only one attended the hearing.

The decision made in the case of the protest from Krosno Voivodship will be announced at a later date, due to its unusual nature. This is because the election of the councillor was questioned by his daughter, who pointed out what is in her opinion the negative moral attitude of her father. Aside from the family-moral aspect of the case, the following problem raised the court's doubts: Can one protest against the validity of the election of a councillor in a district in which one is not a resident (because the councillor's daughter lives in another town)?

In accordance with electoral law, the cases in which decisions were issued and concluded; the date on which the deferred protests will be examined will be given at a later time.

PRON PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN

LD032349 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A report on the results of consultations on the assumptions of the central annual plan for next year has been examined by the members of the Presidium of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council Executive Committee.

The consultations were held in the movement's cells and in social organizations participating in it. It emerges from material which came in that the relatively early publication of the plan's assumptions and their submission for general public consultation, which made it possible to put forward comments and proposals, met with recognition. The opinion prevailed that the central annual plan takes into account the chief indexes resulting from the 3-year plan. There is disquiet, however, about the too slow improvement in the structure of the economy.

ASPECTS OF 16TH PLENUM CONSULTATIONS VIEWED

AU041246 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Aug 84 p 3

[Anna Pawlowska article: "A lesson in Political Thinking -- Party Consultations After the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] Today we know with certainty that the number of plants that will be included in the consultations will be more than the 722 that were decided on by the PZPR Central Committee. At first their number was increased by certain voivodship committees, and then initiatives were made by the plant party organizations themselves. If, in the middle of the summer, people are demanding that meetings be held, and these are usually not short ones, then we have something to think about.

The Lodz-based PZPR Central Committee Plenum was not a typical plenum, and the plan for the implementation of its documents is not being carried out through conventional means. Let us recall that the plenum's decisions and the resolution adopted by its participants were transferred to the assumptions of the implementation plan, which was made up of seven large sections.

Why do we get requests from plants for inclusion in the consultations? What is the reason behind the large attendance and the high level of activeness at the meetings? Why do nonparty people generally also willingly take part in them? I think that there are at least two reasons for this. The first is because the issues that are really "talked about" -- issues that concern and irritate, or arouse doubt in worker circles -- are fired with questions. The other eason is the clearly defined purpose of this operation, since it is evident who is asking what and why they are asking. Perhaps it is only the fulfillment of these two conditions that the consultation's success depends on....

One of the difficulties facing the workers class is, as the meetings have shown, lack of knowledge. Many of the questions asked at the meetings have referred to the most important Sejm laws that have been passed during recent years and months on the basis of workers' demands and concern the workers main affairs. Let me state plainly that it is evident that even the socially active workers are not familiar with them and it is, after all, only socially active workers who participate in the consultations. Can one rationally take part in the plant's affairs, support the issues that deserve support and combat those that need to be combated without knowing the framework in which these affairs are conducted? There is no way one can work in a workers' self-management body or even assess its work without being aware of its rights, authority, and functions.

Irrespective of the results the consultations will bring in relation to the problems of the 16th PZPR Plenum, I am convinced that they have already, in the very fact that they took place, brought important and positive effects. This is because they showed the participants that various interests exist on every issue, and that in order to find one's own opinion amongst these interests, one must have a broader knowledge of the issue, a knowledge that is not "skin deep." This is precisely what I call a lesson in political thinking.

These interests can also become yet another kind of lesson, a lesson in political listening for the party aktiv and the plant, rural, and voivodship cells. We aked people if they would have wasted a great opportunity if they had stopped performing their "service-informative functions" to the PZPR Central Committee? We will be honest and punctual in giving you their replies. There should be a great deal of current knowledge resulting from the consultations in the plants, towns, and voivodships -- knowledge essential to the work of the party, knowledge about social moods and the factors that shape them, about the workers' state of awareness and frame of mind, about the aspirations of the work force and their assessment of their own plants, regional authorities, and -- what is perhaps most important -- of the party.

Every plant cell in whose area of activities consultations are being held has the chance of becoming wiser by obtaining a better grounding in the political reality of its circle, but on the condition that it manages to listen or draw practical conclusions from what it has heard. This is essential if it is to perform the second task set by the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum -- to consolidate the worker-based nature of the party.

GROUPS LAY WREATHS AT DOCKWORKERS MEMORIAL

AU050831 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1/2 Sep 84 p 8

[Report signed "ZW"]

[Text] On 31 August, on the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accord, delegations from the Gdansk Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Council; from the Lenin, Heroes of Westerplatte, and Refitting Shipyards; from the merchant shipping port; from the regional management of the state railroad; and from the rolling-stock repair workshops laid bunches of flowers at the Dockworkers Memorial situated near gate No 2 of the Lenin Shipyard.

In Gdynia, at an obelisk situated on Czechoslovak Street, flowers were laid by the following: the PRON city council, representatives from the Paris Commune and "Nauta" Refitting Shipyards, and representatives of the Navy, the merchant shipping port, "Dalmor," and Polish Ocean Lines. The delegations included representatives of all political, social, and youth organizations active within enterprises, and of factory managements.

CUBA'S PEREZ, LEADERS VIEW PLANNING TIES

Jaruzelski Meets Perez

AU041155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1/2 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 31 August Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Humberto Perez Gonzalez, Politburo candidate member of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of Cuba's Central Planning Commission.

During the talks, a positive assessment was made of the development of Polish-Cuban relations until now. It was stressed that the decisions reached during the Moscow summit conference will be of great importance during the long-term, comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. The conviction was expressed that Polish-Cuban cooperation will be intensified as a result of the successful coordination of the Polish and Cuban socioeconomic development plans for the years 1986-90.

It was regarded as purposeful to examine during future talks the development of Cuba's production base in light of the equipment supplies received from Poland so far, and also to increase the supply to Poland of some products from Cuba.

Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, also took part in the meeting.

Economic Document Signed

AU041158 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1/2 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- A working meeting on 31 August [place not given] between Manfred Gorywoda and Humberto Perez Gonzalez, chairmen of the Polish and Cuban central planning bodies, concluded with the signing of a joint document. The meeting was devoted to an assessment of the work done so far to coordinate both countries' socioeconomic plans for 1986-90, and it also established further tasks in this sphere.

It was stated that the planned level of mutual supplies during the present 5-year plan has been considerably overfulfilled.

The chairmen of the central planning bodies agreed on an agenda and schedule for coordinating the 1986-90 plans of the PPR and the Republic of Cuba.

LEADERS' MESSAGE TO CSSR ON UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

AU031718 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1/2 Sep 84 p 1

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman, to Gustav Husak, CSSR President, and CPCZ general secretary, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, on 40th anniversary of Slovak national uprising]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president; and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier:

Dear comrades, we send the peoples of the CSSR and you personally our sincere, fraternal greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, the PPR Council of Ministers, and the Polish people.

The Slovak national uprising, which was prepared and led by Communists and included active antifascist forces, was of historic significance in the struggle of the Czech peoples. It consolidated the antifascist front of peoples fighting for liberation from the yoke of the occupiers. It began a national-democratic revolution in your country that became a point of departure for the political and socioeconomic changes that had a fundamental influence on the shaping of the conditions for the comprehensive development achieved by the fraternal CSSR during the postwar 40-year period.

The Soviet Union gave the fighting Slovak people much military, material, and moral assistance. The most significant example of this was the Carpathian-Dukla combat operation which was conducted by the heroic Soviet Army and the First Czechoslovak Corps, which was attached to it. This assistance was of great significance in the liberation of the whole of Slovakia and of the Czechs.

We are proud of the fact that Poles also fought in the Slovak national uprising. Our friendship and Polish-Czech brotherhood was consolidated in the joint fight waged by our peoples against the hated German invaders.

The ties between our peoples that came about as a result of these traditions, which were supported by the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist community states, are currently an important factor shaping the development of comprehensive cooperation between Poland and the CSSR. A definite expression of this is the tight cooperation between our states in the implementation of the Warsaw Pact's peace policy, in the struggle against the imperialist and revisionist forces attempting to undermine the territorial-political order shaped in Europe after World War II on the basis of the Yalta-Potsdam agreements, and in the fight against the threat of a new war and nuclear destruction.

We send our best wishes to the fraternal peoples of Socialist Czechoslovakia for further successes in the implementation of the tasks mapped out by the 16th CPCZ Congress and in the fight to consolidate socialism and preserve peace.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman

JABLONSKI GREETS LIBYA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041417 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1/2 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] PAP -- To mark the 15th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski has sent a greetings telegram to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution.

Szalajda Attends Ceremonies

LD040935 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] In connection with ceremonies marking the 15th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution, an official delegation of the PPR led by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda has visited Libya at the invitation of the highest authorities in Libya.

RADIO, TV AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD052037 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] An agreement on radio and television cooperation between Poland and Finland has been concluded in Helsinki. It was signed on behalf of the Committee for Radio and Television by the chairman, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, and for the Finnish side by Director-General of Radio and Television Sakari Kiuru. The agreement envisages, among other things, exchange of directors, radio plays, dramatists, and television drama directors.

ABRASIMOV MEETS GAINUSE, SIGNS TOURIST AGREEMENT

AU051827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/9/1984 -- Alexandrina Gainuse, Romanian deputy prime minister, received Piotr Andreyevich Abrasimov, chairman of the State Committee for International Tourism of the USSR, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation. Questions were approached related to the developmemt of the relations between the two countries in the field of tourism.

The same day, an understanding was signed between the Ministry of Tourism of Romania and the State Committee for International Tourism of the USSR, regarding the expansion of tourist relations between the two countries over 1986-1990. The document was signed by Nicolae Gavrilescu, Romanian minister of tourism and sports, and by P.A. Abrasimov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for International Tourism.

GUYANESE VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU041821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1984 -- On Tuesday, September 4, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, received Hamilton Green, vice-president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who attended the festivities occasioned by the celebration of August 23.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham. The vice-president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana expressed admiration for the foreign policy of peace and cooperation promoted by Romania, for the Romanian head of state's prodigious activity for building a climate of detente, understanding and cooperation in the world.

Thanking for the message Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed in his turn a cordial salute to the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. During the interview emphasis was placed on the fine ties extant between the two states and the wish was expressed to strengthen them by developing a mutually advantageous economic cooperation, to initiate actions meant to expand bilateral commercial exchanges.

In that context satisfaction was expressed at the conclusion of agreements on Romanian-Guyanese cooperation at the elaboration of important cooperation projects in various fields of activity meant to open new prospects to the relations between the two countries, in the interest of both peoples, of peace, progress and international understanding.

International issues being approached the importance was stressed of the peoples' struggle to build a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world. The interview, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER MEETS CEAUSESCU

AU311742 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1702 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/8/1984 -- On August 31, Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile, who participated in the events devoted to Romania's national day.

The secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile assessed highly Romania's achievements and showed that the wide participation of foreign delegations in the national celebrations of the Romanian people was an expression of the international prestige gained by the Romanian state and President Nicolae Ceausescu. Clodomiro Almeyda thanked once more for the political and moral support received from the RCP and the whole Romanian people by the Chilean Socialists and by the other progressive and democratic rights and liberties in that country, for the free and independent development of the Chilean people.

The head of the RCP and Romanian state reasserted the militant solidarity of the Romanian Communists and of the entire Romanian people with the revolutionary, democratic forces of Chile in their struggle for democratic liberties, independence, peace and social progress.

During the interview, that proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged opinions on the activity and preoccupations of the RCP and the Socialist Party of Chile. The sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations extant between the two parties and the wish to develop and deepen these relations of friendship and collaboration continuously.

The sides also exchanged opinions on certain international issues, a special place being held by the Latin American developments. In this context the sides highlighted the need for everything to be done to diminish tension in the zone and appreciated the work of the Contadora Group and other initiatives meant to provide a free and independent development to all the peoples in the region, in agreement with their own aspirations after progress.

The sides pointed out that under the particularly grave current situation there is a need to strengthen the unity of action of all the revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in order to halt the course towards war, to implement disarmament, the nuclear disarmament in the first place, to solve all the conflicts exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations, to set in a new international economic order, a new policy of peace and social progress and to achieve democratic changes throughout the world.

Talks End, Protocol Signed

AU041819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/9/1984 -- The talks concluded in Bucharest between the governmental economic delegations of Romania and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, led by Ion M. Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister, and, respectively, by Hamilton Green, vice-president and first deputy prime minister of Guyana.

The two delegations expressed their joint wish to expand bilateral relations and analysed the ways and possibilities the two countries' economies offer for the development of economic and technical-scientific cooperation in domains of mutual interest, particularly in mining, oil, agriculture and other sectors. Moreover, measures were examined conducive to the enhancement and diversification of trade between the two countries on mutually profitable bases. In this respect, an aide-memoire was signed regarding the development and diversification of bilateral economic relations.

The guests from Guyana also had interviews with Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Petre Preoteasa, minister of the machine building industry, with executives of the Ministry of Machine-Tools, Electrical Engineering and Electronics industries.

PRC PRESIDENT DEPARTS; VISIT DEEMED SUCCESSFUL

Departure Ceremony

LD051225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0908 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG) -- Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, ended his offical and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left today for Beijing.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, the Chinese president had talks with the highest-ranking Yugoslav state and party leaders and visited three socialist republics -- Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia.

Accompanied by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Chinese president was driven to Belgra Airport where he was given a formal send-off with the highest state honors.

After the intoning of the anthems of the two socialist friendly countries, the high-ranking visitor inspected the guard of honor, said farewell to Chinese citizens who are employed or studying in Yugoslavia, and then cordially took leave of the Yugoslav leaders who had come to see him off.

The visitor from China was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the FEC; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula; Sava Obradovic, SFRY ambassador to the PRC; and leading personalities of the SR of Serbia and Belgrade. Also present was Hsie Li, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, with embassy staff.

Saying goodbye to President Djuranovic, Li Xiannian expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome in Yugoslavia and the wish that they meet each other again in Beijing. The Chinese president's aides -- Comrade Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs -- and others, also left Belgrade with him. Two children presented President Li and Comrade Hao Jianxiu with bouquets of fresh roses, an expression of best wishes for their happy return to their homeland.

Visit Confirms Friendship

AU051629 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Branko Rabrenovic commentary]

[Text] The visit of the PRC president is a continuation of the very broad and friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and China, cooperation which had its beginning and began its rise after the historic visit of President Tito to China in 1977. Since that time, there have been several visits by the highest leaders of the two countries as well as by delegations at various levels and in practically all fields of political, economic, and cultural life.

Yugoslavia and China are linked by the similarity of historical fate and the authenticity of their revolutions, for the peoples of the two countries won by themselves their freedom and independence. Therefore, the cooperation between the two countries is based on mutual trust, respect, and equality. The two countries firmly adhere to the position that there exists no single model for the building of socialism, nor (?three) centers for the distribution of socialist ideas and roads, and they advocate specific developments adjusted to one's own conditions, wishes, and possibilities.

Li Xiannian's visit to our country and his talks with Veselin Djuranovic, Ali Sukrija, Dusan Ckrebic, and other Yugoslav leaders -- bearing all this in mind -- can be assessed with certainty very successful. The visit confirmed the highest level of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all the fields and at all levels. It showed that the relations between the two socialist countries, both in the state and in the party fields, are developing to mutual satisfaction.

It was noted by both sides, however, that much broader possibilities and mutual interest exist for advancing and expanding this cooperation. This was particularly emphasized by President Li Xiannian in his talks with Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, conveying greetings from Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and the CPC Central Committee Politburo to the leadership of the LCY.

Let us add that in the course of the Yugoslav-Chinese talks, the extremely good cooperation of the two countries in the international field was pointed out. PRC President Li Xiannian particularly stressed that China attaches great significance to Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned policy and its role in the efforts to preserve the aims, the original principles, and the unity of the Nonaligned Movement.

China Supports Nonalignment

LD051527 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, ended his official visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgarde for Beijing this morning. At Belgrade Airport the Chinese president was given a formal send-off with the highest state honors and was seen off by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SRRY Presidency, Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other personalities. Sonja Badel comments on the Chinese president's visit:

[Badel] The talks between President Veselin Djuranovic, Ali Sukrija, and other Yugoslav personalities and PRC President Li Xiannian confirmed that Yugoslav-Chinese relations are based on sound and lasting foundations, both sides' interests, and the principles of mutual appreciation, understanding, and trust.

When past results were discussed during the talks, it was impossible not to recall the historic visit paid by President Tito to China in 1977. On this occasion the two sides renewed the ties resulting from the authentic Yugoslav and Chinese socialist revolutions which provide a natural link between the two socialist countries. This was also the occasion when the two sides reaffirmed the principles of equality, independence, and noninterference in internal affairs, which are the guarantee that there can be no misunderstandings in the relations between the two countries. Tito's visit to China was followed by further contacts between Yugoslavia's and China's highest-ranking personalities and by highly developed cooperation in all spheres.

The Chinese president's first visit to our country confirmed the permanence of our friendship and the readiness to continue deepening the relations based on cooperation. Particular attention was devoted to economic cooperation, which, as is well known, is lagging behind the very good political relations. It is the two sides' joint assessment that there are untapped possibilities for and interest in increasing trade and developing industrial cooperation and joint investing. It was agreed that the two countries' Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation, which is scheduled to meet in Belgrade in a few days' time, should adopt some concrete decisions in this connection.

The exchange of views on international issues revealed an identity of views on and assessments of the present exacerbated political and economic situation in the world. Though there are various slight differences with regard to the ways of settling individual problems, the Yugoslav and Chinese foreign policies have in common a devotion to general detente in all parts of the world and in all spheres of international relations, a desire for disarmament and for overcoming the bloc division of the world, and a rejection of military interventions and the policy of the fait accompli. Yugoslavia and China agree that every country must have the right to choose its own way of internal development and that no one from the outside may interfere in this.

Of particular importance to us is the Chinese support for the policy of nonalignment. President Li Xiannian spoke on several occasions about the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and about China's support for nonaligned countries' activities in the struggle for the preservation of peace, security, and the democratization of international relations. In view of the increasing role which China is playing in international relations, this kind of support is valuable to nonaligned countries.

Yugoslav-Chinese talks confirmed the stability of relations between the two countries and between the LCY and the CPC and the desire of both sides to continue to develop and enrich these relations. The exchange of views on international issues was beneficial for the two countries' future activities in their joint struggle for the preservation of peace and establishment of more equitable international relations. Consequently it may be stated that Yugoslav-Chinese talks were successful in every respect.

SUKRIJA RECEIVES NICARAGUAN FSLN DELEGATION

LD032254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) of Nicaragua, led by Jaime Wheelock, member of the FSLN Directorate, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During their cordial and friendly conversation, stress was laid on the need to further expand cooperation and relations between the LCY and the FSLN. It was noted that the LCY continues to unreservedly support the efforts of the friendly people of Nicaragua, aimed at consolidating the gains of the revolution, independence, territorial integrity, and the people's right to make a free choice of their internal path of development. Stress was also laid on the need to strengthen nonaligned countries' unity of action in the struggle against political, economic and other pressures which are increasingly becoming a burden, especially on small and underdeveloped countries, and on the need to resolve acute problems of political and economic relations in the world. Both sides noted the exacerbation of the situation in Central America and pointed out the need to find peaceful and just solutions to questions concerning the peoples in the region. Support was extended for all actions being taken in this direction.

Sukrija and Wheelock also briefed each other on the activities of the LCY and the FSLN. The meeting was attended by Borislav Milsevic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by Salvador Majorga, member of the Sandinist Assembly, and Emilio Moreno, Nicaraguan ambassador to the SFRY.

Wheelock Meets Mojsov, Others

LD032147 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 3 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), headed by member of the FSLN Directorate Jaime Wheelock, conferred today, Monday, with ranking Yugoslav officials on possibilities for promoting cooperation between the two countries and on the present international situation.

During a talk between member of the Yugoslav State Presidency Lazar Mojsov and the Nicaraguan delegation, special attention was paid to the situation in Central America and the efforts of the Contadora Group for establishing peace in the region. Current developments in the international workers' movement were also discussed during a talk between member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Aleksandar Grlickov and the Sandinist delegation.

Jaime Wheelock, also Nicaragua's minister of agricultural development, and Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Yugoslav Government and chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, discussed possibilities of cooperation in agriculture between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua, with special emphasis on cooperation in maize production.

LJUBICIC ATTENDS LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD312003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Aug, (TANJUG) -- Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, left for Tripoli by plane today. He will be attending celebrations to mark the 15th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, also left for the Libyan Jamahiriyah. At Surcin airport they were seen off by Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency; Colonel General Ilija Radakovic, deputy federal secretary for national defense; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs and Kelani Dau Abdallah, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Ljubicic

LD031024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0758 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has received Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency. During the friendly talks, views were exchanged about bilateral relations and topical international issues. Both sides agreed that relations achieved thus far between the two countries constitute a firm basis for further promotion of cooperation in all fields, particularly economic, and for raising even higher the degree of overall relations between the two friendly, nonaligned countries. It was also stated that both countries are committed, on a lasting basis, to the long-term and stable development of bilateral cooperation to which a continuing top-level dialogue also contributes.

With regard to the international situation, special emphasis was placed on the negative implications of the arms race and increased pressure from the positions of the policy of force on the independence of nonaligned and other countries. It was stressed that the unfavorable way the world situation is developing calls for constant activity of the Nonaligned Movement in solving pressing international problems and hotbeds of crisis and in creating conditions necessary for full democratization of international political and economic relations. The trends in the Arab world, especially in the Maghreb, the situation in the Mediterranean, as well as the future activities of the Nonaligned Movement were also referred to during the talks.

Planning Sends Congratulations

AU041802 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1/2 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on 1 September, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent her congratulations to Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, general secretary of the General People's Congress.

Djuranovic Sends Best Wishes

AU041803 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1/2 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the jubilee 15th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent on behalf of the SFRY Presidency a telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressing cordial congratulations and best wishes for further prosperity and new successes of the friendly Libyan people in the building of their country. The telegram points out the significance of the further development of the Yugoslav-Libyan relations and comprehensive cooperation of the two nonaligned countries.

VIDIC ON SUPERPOWER STRATEGY, PUBLIC CONTROL

AU050826 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 84 p 2

[First part of Dobrivoje Vidic article: "Reflections on War and Peace: In Connection With the Latest Bloc Aggravations"]

[Excerpts] At the centers of the big powers, decisions are adopted exercising a decisive influence on the further acceleration of the arms race with weapons and systems having the most destructive properties. Negotiations do not get going. The installation of Pershings, cruise missiles, SS-missiles, announcements that new "space" weapons will be developed, along with the polemics conducted in connection with the American presidential elections -- all this makes the disarmament tasks highly topical. Is the arms race unrestrainable?

Indisputably, it is in mankind's interest that the process of international agreements on disarmament be initiated most seriously, concretely, successfully, and as soon as possible. Indeed, this has been true for decades, and yet there have been no proper results. Despite two world wars causing tremendous loss of life and material damage, despite hundreds of local wars and armed conflicts since World War II alone, theories that armament is a guarantee of peace, that a balance of forces is the thing that safeguards peace, and that in any case nobody must start a nuclear war because of its consequences for all the peoples including those who start it, continue to reign in the responsible institutions of the countries where decisions on war and peace are made.

In connection with public diplomacy during negotiation on subjects of fatal content, the United Nations should insist that, until an agreement is reached, the nuclear powers should publicly bind themselves not to go to war and not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; and it would be natural for the United Nations to explicitly proclaim -- even if it has been said before -- that provoking a war is considered and to be punished as a crime against mankind, which has been a request of the generations upon whose sacrifices and expectations the UN Charter is based and which also constitutes a daily interest of the present and future generations. This situation emphasizes the problem of public control over all governments by their peoples and the need for public diplomacy when it is a question of war or peace among peoples and of the directions of planned policies and intentions.

SAWPY ON REDUCING TAX BURDEN, INFLATION

AU051848 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A session of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference was held today. It discussed problems of reducing the tax burden borne by the economy and bridling inflation. It also discussed how to protect social property more efficiently. Momcilo Boskovic and Aleksandar Ljubicic report:

Initial steps have been taken to reduce the burden borne by the economy, if one judges by what was heard in the discussion. The opinion prevails that reducing the burden is a matter for the state organs, and, therefore, some communes show resistance or wait for somebody else to solve the problem. There are even demands to impose further tax burdens, Milan Uzelac, secretary of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, pointed out in his opening speech. An important question that we will be facing until the end of this year and in the coming year is how to successfully organize the struggle against inflation, Janez Zemljaric said. In August, the increase in retail prices and in the cost of living slowed down. The important thing is to retain this trend of a diminishing growth in prices until the end of the year. Further support and action by the SAWP is necessary in all activities. A number of economic measures are expected soon. One is that no credits will be approved to anybody for stagnant stocks of goods, which cannot be exported because of poor quality and which are not sold in the domestic market at a lower price. Pressure is now being exerted to grant consumer credits for stocks, Zemljaric said. I think that no one has the right to ask for this and expect understanding. We must also re-examine some automatic price increases, such as in the field of crude oil price setting, for these exert great inflationary pressure.

Velizar Skerovic proposed that the SAWP set up a working group with the task of identifying all those factors that oppose the implementation of the agreed policy. In this way we would for once pass from generalized talk and statements to specific actions. Some matters make working people and citizens doubt conclusions and positions and make them allergic to them. For instance, we export steel, aluminum, and grain, in order to import the same goods again at higher prices, which confuses our people.

PRESIDENCY REVIEWS FOREIGN VISITS, VISITORS

LD052052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today chaired by President of the Presidency Veselin Djuranovic to discuss reports on the meetings held in the past period with heads of state or government of friendly and nonaligned countries.

President Djuranovic reported on the talks with Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, and on the results of his official and friendly visit to the Republic of India. Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, acquainted the Presidency with the participation of our delegation in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of national liberation and revolutionary transformation of the SR of Romania, while Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, reported on his visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, where he attended the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution. Making an assessment of the Yugoslav-Angolan talks the Presidency noted that they would be significant for the further development of cooperation, particularly economic, between the two countries. The talks on topical international subjects and on the situation in southern Africa in particular demonstrated that there was great concern about the present dangerous tendencies and pressures to which nonaligned countries are exposed.

The Presidency agreed on the need for efficient activity by the Nonaligned Movement, the policy of which is constantly confirmed as the only alternative to the policy of force. It was stated that the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries, to be held in Angola next year, will have an exceptionally great significance in further affirming the policy of nonalignment and strengthening the independence and freedom of the front-line states in southern Africa. The visit that the president of the SFRY Presidency paid to India was a significant incentive for the comprehensive development of traditionally friendly and close relations and cooperation between the two countries. It was also stressed that Veselin Djuranovic's talks with Zail Singh, the president of the Republic of India, and with Premier Indira Gandhi further promoted cooperation in every sphere and unfolded fresh processes in the economic and scientific-technical sphere, contributing thus to the rapprochement and solidarity of the peoples of the two countries. The presidency stressed the exceptional significance of the talks held on the present dangerous trends and tendencies in international political and economic relations and the convergence of assessments and attitudes manifested on that occasion. The agreement on the need for constant and efficient activity by the Nonaligned Movement and on the directions and forms of its initiatives represent, in the Presidency's assessment, a significant contribution to the forthcoming activities of the movement.

The session adopted the report by Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, on the participation of the Yugoslav delegation in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation and revolutionary transformation of the SR of Romania, by which the friendly and good-neighborly relations between our two countries had been manifested. It was concluded that the meetings and talks which our delegation had on that occasion with the highest-ranking statesmen and other heads of delegation -- from China, GDR, Hungary, PLO, Syria, Jordan and Iraq -- had been significant for an examination of trends in international relations and the development of bilateral relations with these countries.

It was stressed that the participation of our delegation in the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution of Libya and the talks with the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as well as with other top level officials, was a reflection of the advanced friendly relations between the two countries. The Presidency expressed its support for the efforts made to promote cooperation in every sphere and to raise the entire relations between Yugoslavia and Libya to an even higher level. A positive assessment was also made of the exchange of views on the forthcoming activities of the Nonaligned Movement. With this kind of international activity, Yugoslavia, consistent with its nonaligned and peace-loving policy, makes a constant contribution to the efforts to overcome tension in international relations, to strengthen peace and security and to promote bilateral relations with friendly countries.